Volume 160 No. 25

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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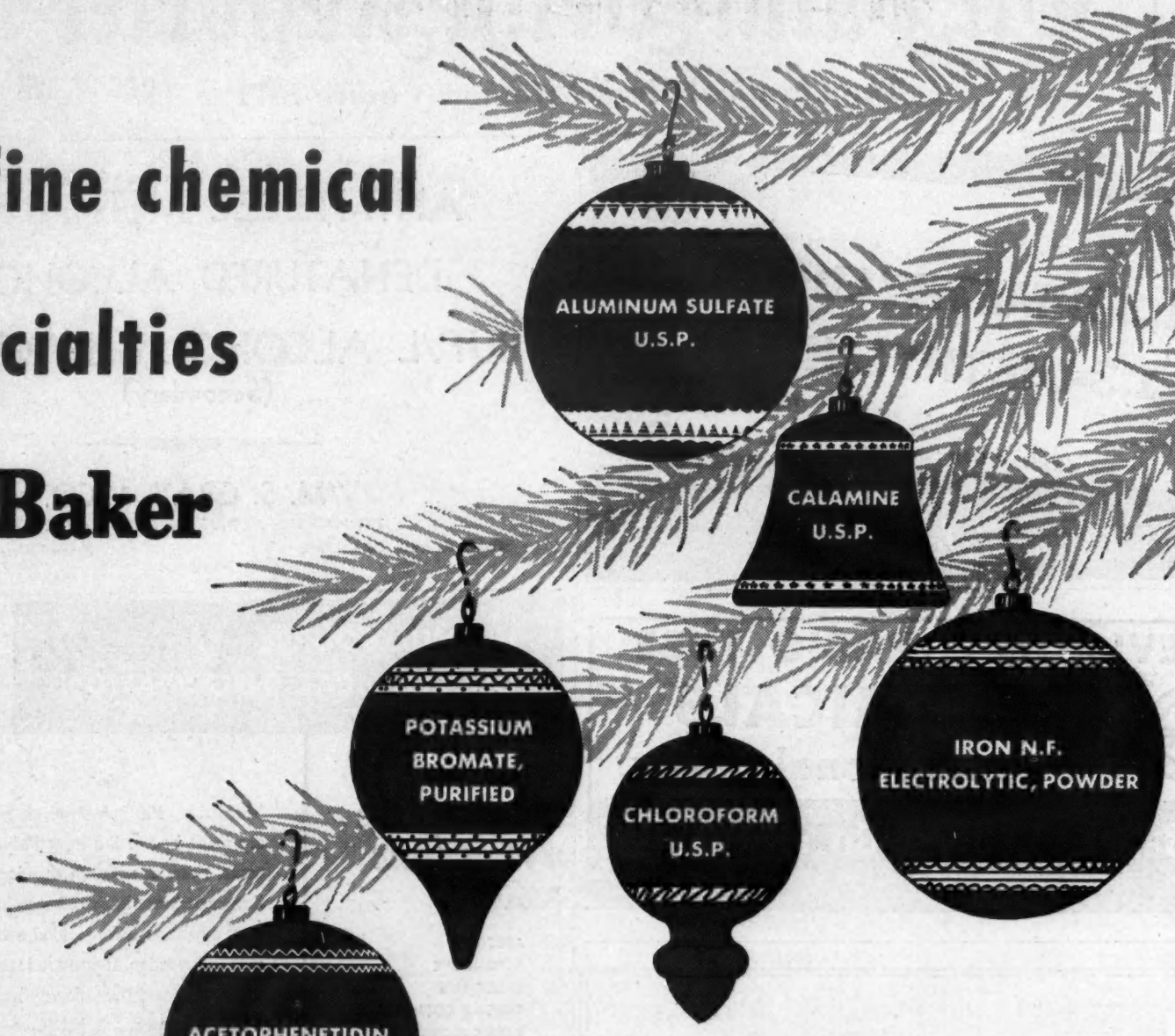

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DEC 17 '51

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 160 No. 25 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | December 17, 1951

Naval Stores Price Supports Set for '52

A price-supporting loan program for gum naval stores of the 1952 crop was announced last week by the Production and marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture. In order to encourage needed production, the support level will be established at 90 percent of the parity price of crude pine gum as of December 1, 1951.

The 1952 support level, applied to the naval stores production unit of fifty gallons of turpentine and 1,400 pounds of rosin, is $129.72. The per-unit support level will remain fixed throughout the loan period. Individual loan rates applied to turpentine and rosin, however, may be revised from time to time as conditions justify, though always maintaining the per unit support level, PMA said. The initial loan rates will be 50 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, and $7.48 per 100 pounds of gum rosin grading "G" or above.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be made available through December 31, 1952, on eligible naval stores produced in the calendar year 1952, through the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative of Valdosta, Ga. Loans will be available to producer-members who cooperate in the 1952 gum naval stores conservation program or otherwise follow good conservation practices as determined by the Department of Agriculture. To be eligible for loans, gum rosin must be packed in eligible metal drums and placed on approved storage yards, while turpentine must be in approved bulk storage tanks.

Under the 1951 loan program the support price was $128.21 per production unit, 90 percent of parity as of April 1, 1951. Through November 20, loans were made on 25,836 drums of rosin and 5,456 barrels of turpentine of which 709 drums and 5,034 barrels have been redeemed. Producers have until April 1, 1952 to redeem the remainder.

CPR 22 Date Still Dec. 19

There will be no further extension of the mandatory effective date of Ceiling Price Regulations 22 and 30, Office of Price Stabilization Director Michael V. DiSalle said December 11. As scheduled, these regulations will become fully effective on December 19.

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

An order providing for tests and methods of assay for a new antibiotic preparation, penicillin-streptomycin-bacitracin ointment, was issued by the Federal Food and Drug Administration December 12. The order was effective immediately.

The new preparation must conform to all requirements prescribed for penicillin-streptomycin ointment and penicillin - dihydrostreptomycin ointment, with the addition of bacitracin in an amount not less than 500 units of bacitracin per gram. The label must show the number of units of bacitracin contained in the preparation.

Anaconda Plans to Enter Aluminum Field Approved

Projected plans of Anaconda Copper Mining Company to go into aluminum production on a large scale with Harvey Machine Company of California received the approval of Manly Fleischmann, administrator of the Defense Production administration, December 13, with an announcement that the project had been approved for rapid tax amortization.

The action was taken over the opposition of the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior on the grounds that entrance of Anaconda into the aluminum production field would tend to reduce competition between copper and aluminum. Mr. Fleischmann said that he could not concur in this view and asked Secretary of the Interior Chapman to arrange a long-term contract to supply power for the project from the Hungry Horse Dam.

The plant will be located at Kalispell, Mont., and will have a capacity of 72,000 tons of aluminum. The first pot line is expected to be in operation next October or November and two other lines will come into production later. The cost of the project is around $95,000,000, which is being privately financed and the only assistance to be rendered by the government will be in the form of a certificate of necessity to permit a rapid write-off of the cost and the issuance of priorities for the materials needed in the construction.

US Gives 'Go Ahead' to Chemical Expansion of Over $1,000,000,000

The chemical industry has been given the "go ahead" by the Defense Production Administration on facilities expansion programs having an investment value of over $1,000,000,000, according to an industry-by-industry survey of tax amortization certificates that had been approved by the agency through October 19, the latest available tabulation.

The survey showed that there were 268 projects in the chemical industry, including the mining of sulphur and fluorspar, having a total investment value of $1,014,333,000 approved by DPA of which amount $574,592,000 has been covered by certificates permitting the rapid write-off of costs for tax purposes. The percentage of investment eligible for accelerated amortization ranged from 32.8 percent for soaps and glycerin to a high of 80.5 percent for sulphur.

The period covered by the survey extends over fifty-one weeks and covers the great bulk of the industry expansion approvals of DPA. It does not, of course, cover the expansions that have taken place without the accelerated tax certificates which would undoubtedly run into sizeable amounts.

Facilities expansion projects for all industry which had been approved up to October 19 numbered 3,660 amounting to an investment of $9,854,614,000, and of this amount $6,445,114,000 was approved for accelerated amortization. Since October 19, DPA has approved 1,072 more projects representing an investment of $635,883,000.

Chemical Industry Approvals

The survey showed the following approvals in the area of the chemical industry:—

Alkalies and chlorine—Forty-one projects representing an investment of $230,614,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $102,450,000 or 44.4 percent.

Cyclic, coaltar, crudes—Eight projects representing an investment of $11,364,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $8,697,000 or 76.5 percent.

Drugs and medicines—Thirty-two projects representing an investment of $83,683,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $49,334,000 or 59 percent.

Explosives—Two projects representing an investment of $2,952,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $1,981,000 or 69.5 percent.

Fluorspar—One project representing an investment of $376,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $301,000 or 80.1 percent of investment.

Industrial inorganic chemicals, etc.—Eighty-three projects representing an investment of $404,806,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $244,359,000 or 60.4 percent.

Industrial organic chemicals, nec—Thirty-nine projects representing an investment of $162,663,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $98,327,000 or 60.3 percent.

Inorganic color pigments—Two projects representing an investment of $2,705,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $1,582,000 or 58.5 percent.

Miscellaneous chemicals including industrial chemical products and preparations—Thirty-six projects representing an investment of $94,645,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $54,046,000 or 57.1 percent.

Plastics materials and elastomers, excluding synthetic rubber—Eight projects representing an investment of $8,008,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $5,099,000 or 63.7 percent.

Soap and glycerin—One project representing an investment of $445,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $1,460,000 or 32.8 percent.

Sulphur—Seven projects representing an in-

—*Continued on page 94*

NPA Places Allocation Controls Over Selenium

The National Production Authority placed imported and domestically-produced selenium under complete allocation December 10. Pointing out that defense requirements for selenium have been consistently outrunning available supplies, NPA said that the allocation order is necessary if essential defense needs are to be met.

Order M-91 provides that, beginning February 1, 1952, no person will be permitted to deliver or accept shipments of selenium or use this material without prior NPA authorization. Applications for allocation authorizations must be filed with NPA no later than the tenth of each month for use during the succeeding month. Persons obtaining selenium through allocation authorizations may use such material only for purposes stated in the certificate.

Excepted from allocation controls of M-91 are:—Deliveries to regularly-established dealers and acceptances by such persons; certain deliveries of selenium under toll agreements; users consuming one pound or less of selenium a month (such person may obtain selenium under a self-certification procedure), and purchases of selinum scrap by producers for conversion to a merchantable grade of selenium. While the order does not affect importation of selenium, imported materials cannot be further delivered or used except in accordance with provision of the order.

To help prevent hoarding of selenium, the regulation limits users' inventories to a thirty-day supply at the normal rate of operation. Where outstanding orders for domestic or imported selenium exceed this quantity, users are required to notify their suppliers of the extent to which deliveries may not be accepted as scheduled, and adjustments are to be made accordingly.

Freight Rate Hearings To Reopen January 14

The Interstate Commerce Commission has agreed to reopen proceedings on the petition of the railroads for higher freight rates and will hold hearings beginning next January 14 on the latest request of the carriers that its original petition of last spring for a 15 percent boost in rates be allowed.

The commission had granted increases of only 9 percent in the east and 6 percent in the south and west, but the railroads have protested that this is inadequate to meet their revenue needs due to continuing mounting costs. The carriers insist that they need the entire 15 percent increase on a coast-to-coast basis.

A large number of protests against reopening the proceedings had been registered with the commission by shippers as well as by the Office of Price Stabilization. They will get a chance to oppose the increases again at the forthcoming hearings.

Fluorspar, Hydrofluoric Acid Orders Now Being Drafted

The National Production Authority is drawing up orders tightening controls over uses of fluorspar and hydrofluoric acid, which it proposes to put into effect late next month.

Because of the heavy needs for the high-grade or acid fluorspar in aluminum production, the enamel and glassware users will be asked to cutback their consumption by 50 percent and substitute the ceramic grade fluorspar. Inventories would be limited to a forty-five-day supply. While no usage restriction is proposed at this time on ceramic grade fluorspar, it would also be subject to the same inventory limitation.

The use of hydrofluoric acid, which is used for etching by the glassware industry, will be limited to 100 percent of 1950 consumption.

Cottonseed Meal Sellers Get Ceiling Adjustment

The Office of Price Stabilization last week authorized processors and other sellers of cottonseed meal and other cottonseed feed products (slab cake, sized cake, pellets and hulls) to add increases in transportation costs to their ceiling prices.

The action was taken, OPS said, to encourage maximum availability of cottonseed feed products for use in southwestern and western states where large quantities of feed are needed this winter to feed the record numbers of livestock on the ranges and feed lots in these areas.

These local shortages of feed in the Southwestern and Western States, the agency said, have forced many dealers in those areas to go into other sections of the country to obtain supplies. Because of increased transportation costs, these dealers are losing from $3 to $5 per ton on importations of cottonseed feed products, OPS reported.

The action will permit these dealers and other sellers to recover the higher transportation costs on all sales made during the period December 7, 1951, to May 1, 1952, when it expires.

Price Index Turns Steadier

Although the markets as a whole recorded thirty-one advances against forty-eight declines, the weight of ups and downs in individual market indexes balanced and the over-all index for chemicals, drugs and oils remained unchanged at 147.2, which was but 2.1 points higher than a year ago. Higher indexes developed in textile and leather chemicals, botanicals, gums and spices, and coaltar chemical markets. Lower ones were effective in the oils, fats and waxes, and essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets. The balance of weight in market index changes resulted from the advance of 4.9 points and the decrease of 5.3 points.

The decline of 5.0 points in the essential oil market index resulted from the lowering of prices on apricot kernel, geranium, lemongrass, California orange, and sandalwood oils, plus those in beta ionone and terpineol. The rise of 2.2 points in the botanical market index accompanied advances in fifteen drug items against four declines, higher items including black haw root bark, Hungarian chamomile, lycopodium, prince's pine, sassafras bark, and Belgian valerian. Aromatic botanical declines exceeded advances by twelve items.

Activity in heavy chemicals continued to slow down last week. Scarce items included copper sulphate and chemicals processed with chlorine or sulphuric acid. Plenty of soda ash was in evidence, and a comfortable position was noted in caustic potash and potassium carbonate and chlorate. Except for hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids, the heavy tonnage acids were in good shape.

In agricultural chemicals, no easement came in the supply of ammonium nitrate and sulphate. Superphosphate remained in very tight position. Steamed bone meal was higher. Trade in dried blood and tankage was quiet. Further strength in sizing materials featured the textile and leather chemical market. Corn dextrin, starch, and tanners sugar showed higher cost and turned firmer. Flake egg albumen and tapioca flour advanced.

Weakness in crude cottonseed oil affected other edible oils and corn, peanut, and soybean oils dropped fractionally. Linseed oil rose a fraction. Fatty acids declined. Property damage in the Philippine islands brought a firmer tone to coconut oil and copra.

Coaltar chemicals were featured by a rise in cyclohexanol and methylcyclohexanol. The supply of anilin and other important benzol derived chemicals was in good balance but not all producers were so situated. In drugs and fine chemicals, the slack in demand began to be taken up. The call for formaldehyde was up. Propyleneglycol was tight. So was methanol and lanolin. Protective coatings featured higher prices on superfine shellac and lower ones on domestic standard casein. Tightness in pig lead continued to tighten lead pigments.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 14, 1951	Dec. 7, 1951	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
147.2	147.2	121.1	145.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.4	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	148.1	128.8	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	149.2	135.1	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	148.9	137.8	146.1	143.1	133.2
November	149.8	139.4	149.7	149.2	135.1

Sulphur Shortage Is No Real Danger to Nation, CMRA Told

Despite the all-pervading importance of sulphur and sulphuric acid to the chemical industry, and the industrial economy of the United States at large, the nation is in no real danger for lack of sulphur, the Chemical Market Research Association was told at its winter meeting in Wilmington, Del., December 13.

Francis M. Hoffheins, reading a paper prepared by Frederic Arden, chief of the industry and agriculture branch of the National Production Authority, declared there is enough sulphur for defense and defense-supporting industry and essential civilian uses, but there is not enough to supply all requests.

Mr. Hoffheins said the industrial development of the United States and the world is not going to be checked by a shortage of sulphur, and added that it is short only because we now look at it from the standpoint of the current distribution pattern. This pattern will have to change, he declared, the conversion to use of lower grade natural resources is something which has happened before.

"It would seem sounder and more in keeping with our system of free enterprise," Mr. Hoffheins continued, "for industry to comprehend fully the actual sulphur situation which faces us and to take the necessary steps to overcome this apparent barrier to further industrial growth, rather than to be content to suffer restrictions by government fiat in this period of emergency. We cannot predict just how long this period will continue."

Speaking of chlorine, George D. Grogan, sales manager for industrial chemicals of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, said that the shortage in that material may possibly be ended by 1953. The supply, he added, will be regulated by the changes in the uses for chlorine.

At the session on newer polyols, George J. King, director of sales of the industrial chemicals department of Atlas Powder Company, traced the development of sorbitol through three stages—historical, plant and sales.

"With the production of sorbitol shortly to reach record figures," he said, "the versatility and adaptability of this polyol, which is based upon a limitless supply of easily reproducible low-cost raw materials, gives promise of an excellent position in the over-all polyol field for the future.

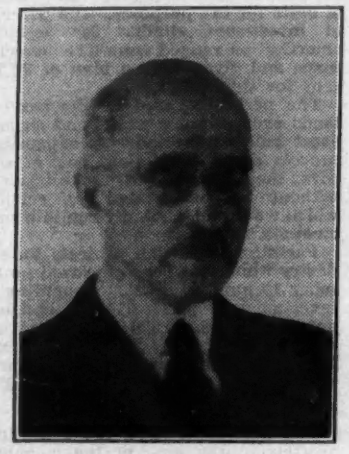
"The impact of this new source should make itself felt in preventing, or at the least, minimizing, the recurrent shortages which have plagued this field from time to time."

R. F. Schlaanstine, director of operations

—Continued on page 61

Mallinckrodt Head Observes 50 Yrs. in Chemical Industry

In a recent ceremony at the St. Louis plant of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, approximately 1,700 employees celebrated the fiftieth anniversary in business of Edward Mallinckrodt, jr., chairman of the board. Mr. Mallinckrodt succeeded his father, Edward Mallinckrodt, Sr., as chairman in 1928, and is the second chairman



Edward Mallinckrodt, jr.

in the company's eighty-four year history. He joined the company after completing graduate studies at Harvard University in 1901 and has been active in the management of its technical and business affairs since that time. A chemist in his own right, he is responsible for much of the company's research and development on ether for anesthesia.

At the ceremony in St. Louis, employees unveiled a portrait of Mr. Mallinckrodt which had been painted by Richard S. Meryman of Dublin, N. H. The portrait had been arranged for through the participation of every one of the Company's 2,400 employees throughout the United States and Canada. Charlton MacVeagh, vice-chairman of the board, presided at the ceremonies, which were attended by the company's St. Louis employees. The portrait was unveiled by R. F. Ritschy, chairman of the employees' fiftieth anniversary committee.

In his acknowledgment, Mr. Mallinckrodt paid tribute to the able leadership of the founders and early managers of the business, pointing out that their policies of fair dealing with customers and quality of product had endured and were being continued. He stated that the principles of business enterprise they had established were "to produce useful products to satisfy human needs, to raise standards of living and to reduce the burdens of man's toil with profit to both producer and consumer."

Dow Chemical Offering New Sequestering Agent

A new sequestering agent, TTA (2-thenoyltrifluoroacetone), is being manufactured and sold in limited quantities by the Dow Chemical Company, western division, at Pittsburg, Calif.

TTA is an organic compound which is said to have the unique property of forming complex molecules with various metal ions in solution. The use of the material permits the separation of ions which are ordinarily difficult to separate chemically since small adjustments in pH cause pronounced changes in the amount of complexing, according to Dow. This product is priced at $30 per pound in one pound lots.

Commercial Solvents Names J. F. Dudley Chief Engineer

J. Fred Dudley has been appointed chief engineer of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Dudley, who will make his headquarters in Terre Haute, Ind., replaces Homer Kleweg who has been made manager of the central division of the production department.

Retires from Phelps Dodge

John P. Dyer, vice-president and director of Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation, a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge Corporation, New York, has announced his retirement, effective December 31. Mr. Dyer joined the Phelps Dodge organization in 1929, coming to the concern from Chile Copper Company, Chuqicamata, Chile. In 1930 he was placed in charge of construction of the copper refinery which Nichols Copper Company, a Phelps Dodge subsidiary, built in El Paso, Tex. Six years later Mr. Dyer was shifted to the New York office of Phelps Dodge Refining as vice-president of both the Laurel Hill, L. I., and El Paso refineries.

DuPont Co. to Offer New Fungicide in 1952

A new chemical protector against plant diseases was revealed last week by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Called "Manzate" fungicide, the new product will be available in limited quantities next year. Chemically, it is manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbonate. Pending final review by government authorities, "Manzate" is expected to be recommended specifically to control anthracnose, gray spot and Septoria leaf spot on tomatoes, and early and late blights on both tomatoes and potatoes.

Castor Bean '51 World Output Slightly Lower

World castor bean production in 1951, now estimated at 480,500 short tons, represents a slight decrease from the 1950 level, according to a preliminary estimate based on information available to the Office of Agricultural Relations.

Sharp reductions in Brazil and India, the principal sources of supply, may be nearly offset by a possible increase in production in the Soviet Union and by the castor bean production program initiated this year in the United States. Nevertheless, world availabilities as far as the United States and world trade in general are concerned are expected to be some 20,000 tons short of last year's supply, because of the poor crops in Brazil and India.

Castor beans production in specified countries and the world, in short tons, during 1951, as compared to 1950, follows:—

	1951[1]	1950[1]
NORTH AMERICA—		
Mexico	.....	4,409
Haiti	.....	3,637
United States	[2]	.....
Total[3]	33,570	8,620
EUROPE—		
Bulgaria	.....	.....
Italy	.....	876
Rumania	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	.....	.....
Total[3]	6,810	5,190
USSR	.....	.....
ASIA—		
Iran	8,267	8,267
Manchuria	.....	.....
French Indochina	.....	.....
India	116,720	143,360
Pakistan	.....	560
Korea[4]	.....	.....
Total[3]	160,880	185,760
SOUTH AMERICA—		
Argentina	.....	4,936
Brazil	134,480	154,320
Colombia	.....	.....
Ecuador	.....	.....
Total[3]	152,780	174,180
AFRICA—		
Tanganyika	2,155	2,131
French West Africa	.....	709
Madagascar	.....	3,300
Mozambique	.....	4,450
Angola	.....	14,019
Union of South Africa	1,500	450
Total[3]	46,460	47,400
World total	480,500	488,200

[1] Preliminary.
[2] No commercial production other than for seed in 1951. Production in 1951 has not been estimated officially but is expected to approximate 20,000 to 30,000 tons.
[3] Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.
[4] For South Korea only.

Monsanto to Offer New Weed Killer Next Year

Eperimental quantities of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCP), a hormone-type weed killer, will be available from Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., early next year, it was announced last week. The company is the first US producer of MCP. The product already is widely used in England and other European countries. It is similar to 2,4-D in mode of action.

MCP is said to offer increased advantages over results obtained from the use of presently known herbicides of the hormone type. According to Monsanto, it is better tolerated by various grasses, cereal crops and legumes and is highly effective in the control of such grain pests as Canada thistle and deep-rooted perennials. A technical bulletin describing the product and its uses, including a list of weeds classified according to MCP susceptibility, may be had from the company on request.

DMPA Mapping Subsidy Plan for Copper Output

A program of subsidizing high cost production of copper is being drawn up by the Defense Materials Procurement Administration, it was disclosed December 12 by Jess Larson, administrator.

Negotiations are under way with nine mine operators for the purchase of their production at over-the-ceiling prices by the agency, he stated. The output of the mines is about 16,000 tons annually. The present ceiling price on copper is 24½ cents a pound.

Mr. Larson said that the subsidy contracts were necessary just to maintain domestic production at its present level, much less increase it. These operators have indicated, he stated, that without price relief they would have to cease production, and in face of the critical copper shortage and the tremendous amount of the metal needed, it was thought to be in the best interest of the country to do everything within reason to keep the mines in operation.

The subsidy arrangements will not be uniform for all operators. Each individual case will be studied, he said.

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Drug Industry Voice In FDA Rules Sought

A voice in the formulation of rules by the Food and Drug Administration under its new powers provided in the Durham-Humphrey amendment was demanded for the drug industry by the National Drug Trade Conference at its annual meeting December 11 at the Gramercy Park hotel, New York.

The action, which was contained in one of ten resolutions passed unanimously by the conference, also called on FDA to hold public hearings on such proposed regulations before the agency adopted them and put them into effect. Wording of the resolution is as follows:—

"Resolved that it is the sense of the National Drug Trade Conference in the development of proposed regulations under the Durham-Humphrey amendment, all groups within the drug industry and the professions of medicine and pharmacy be given the opportunity to express their views in advance of the framing of such regulations and that public hearings be provided any regulations before their final adoption and promulgation."

Endorses McGuire Bill

The conference also went on record as endorsing the McGuire bill (H.R. 5767), which is aimed at restoring fair trade practices through an amendment to the federal trade commission act, and urged "all segments of pharmacy and the drug industry actively and aggressively to cooperate in plans seeking its approval by congress."

Earlier in the meeting in a discussion of the measure by George H. Frates, it was revealed that there was some question by certain segments of the drug industry as to the desirability of rushing the McGuire bill through in its present form. A questioner from the floor took exception to the penalty clause contained in the bill. Mr. Frates replied that the clause was a necessary feature, since it put "teeth" into the bill.

However, he added that a group of twenty-two attorneys is scheduled to meet today in Chicago with Dr. John Dargavel, of the National Association of Retail Druggists, to iron out the measure into acceptable form by the entire industry. He stated that while a federal fair trade act was to be preferred, such a piece of legislation was out of the question at the present time and that it was felt that amending the federal trade commission act through the McGuire bill could substantially accomplish the same purpose.

Pointing out that vigorous opposition could be expected from some members

—Continued on page 41

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Ceramic manufacturers—France.

Medical and toilet preparation manufacturers—Uruguay.

Naval store importers, dealers, producers, and exporters—Thailand.

American Chemical Society Selects Daniels as '53 Head

Dr. Farrington Daniels, professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin and one of the nation's foremost atomic scientists, has been chosen president-elect of the American Chemical Society. He will head the society in 1953.

President for 1952 will be Dr. Edgar C. Britton, director of the organic research laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company,

Dr. Farrington Daniels

Midland, Mich., who will take office on January 1, succeeding Professor N. Howell Furman, chairman of the department of chemistry at Princeton University.

Dr. Daniels, who was nominated at the society's Diamond Jubilee meeting in New York last September, was elected in a national vote by the society's 67,000 members. In the same election, two new members of the society's board of directors were named for three-year terms. They are Dr. Wallace R. Brode, associate director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and Professor William G. Young, dean of the division of physical sciences in the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. Brode, who succeeds the late Dr. Ralph W. Bost of the University of North Carolina, will represent the society's fourth district. Dean Young will succeed Professor Henry Eyring, dean of the graduate school of the University of Utah, as director from the sixth district.

Dr. Daniels, a member of the Wisconsin faculty since 1920, achieved wide recognition through his World War II work on atomic energy. In 1945-46 he was director of the metallurgical laboratory at the University of Chicago, where much of the research for the Manhattan Project was conducted, and from 1946 to 1948 he was chairman of the board of governors of the Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne National Laboratory. He also served as a consultant and investigator for the National Defense Research Committee in 1941-44, and consultant to the War Production Board in 1943-45.

Other fields in which Dr. Daniels has made notable contributions include nitrogen fixation; the conversion of atmospheric nitrogen for use in fertilizers and explosives; photosynthesis, and the utilization of solar energy.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Economic Cooperation Administration's office of small business has just completed a study of the $367,968,167 paid out by the agency during April-May-June to see what share of the business went to little business. Little business is considered to be any firm that employed 500 workers or less. The survey showed that this group didn't fair badly at all, although the statement must be qualified.

All types of firms having less than 500 employees received 68 percent of $245,341,000 of the total, as compared with 59 percent during November and December, 1950; 49 percent during May and June, 1949, and 53 percent during November and December, 1949. However, not all these firms can be considered small enterprises. They include non-manufacturing concerns, including exporters, which although small in size, may not be independently owned and operated.

When only manufacturing concerns are considered, the survey shows small business manufacturers received directly from ECA 19 percent of the total payments made to all manufacturers. This percentage is considered conservative because it does not include indirect ECA payments received by small manufacturing companies from prime contractors, for subcontract work, or from exporters.

Controlled Materials

Persons having trouble placing authorized controlled materials orders with producers of steel, copper or aluminum can now call on the metals and minerals bureau of NPA for help. Special procedures have been established for seeking the aid, but before they can be used the person must be prepared to show that he has tried to place his order with several suppliers and has been unable to do so.

Various persons in the bureau have been designated to help in placing orders. Applications for assistance should be made on NPA form 148, giving information needed by the responsible NPA officials to identify the particular tonnage involved. Copies of the form will be available in a few days from the field offices of the Department of Commerce. In filling out the forms, NPA cautions, care should be given to make them complete.

NPA said that it did not contemplate issuing directives to place ACM orders on producers' schedules except in a relatively few cases where an essential military program is involved. It was emphasized that

—Continued on page 94

MCA Broadening of Activities During Past 6 Months Detailed

The last six months have seen the greatest change in the activities of the Manufacturing Chemists Association that has occurred during the seventy-nine years that the organization has existed, Charles S. Munson chairman of the board of MCA declared last week.

Mr. Munson spoke at the first midyear meeting ever held by the association. It took place in the Waldorf Astoria hotel, New York, December 13, with more than 600 attending.

With government and industry representatives participating, the meeting was featured by panel discussions on executive development; developing an organization for defense; materials, priorities and allocations; price and wage controls; the human element in business; labor relations; public relations; technical manpower, and financial problems.

Mr. Munson, chairman of the Air Reduction Company and of the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Division of National Distiller Products Corporation, catalogued the principal components of the change that has occured in MCA as follows:

"First, and of overriding importance, we have embarked upon an aggressive and expanded program, designed to make MCA an articulate spokesman of the great and dynamic industry we represent.

"Second, and more specific in nature, we have resolved the problem of whether this expanded program shall be carried on primarily through functional committees—such as the safety committee, or whether we should rely primarily on special or product committees, of which the plastics committee is one example. The board of directors has decided this issue in favor of primary reliance on functional committees but the formula we have devised allows sufficient flexibility for a small number of special or product committees in appropriate cases, and the future of the plastics committee has been specifically safeguarded, in the working out of this formula.

Public Relations Program

"Third, we have engaged the services of one of the finest public relations firms in the country, which is working closely with our MCA public relations policy committee and with the public relations advisory committee.

"Fourth, as one specific facet of this public relations program, we have begun to deal affirmatively with the problem generally referred to as the problem of chemicals in foods. We have adopted a statement of principles on this subject and we have drafted and are supporting workable legislation designed to bring the force of common sense to bear on a problem that has heretofore been the subject of much heat and little light.

"Fifth, and closely related to both our public relations program and the chemicals in food problem, we have registered under the federal regulation of lobbying act.

"Sixth, and closely interwoven with many of the items I have already mentioned, we have engaged the services of the law firm of Fowler, Leva, Hawes, & Symington and, have designated this firm as our general counsel.

"Seventh, and of great importance Marx Leva, former Assistant Secretary of Defense, has been appointed assistant to the chairman of MCA and temporarily has

—Continued on page 85

Shawinigan, Heyden Form Canadian Chemical Concern

St. Maurice Chemicals, Ltd., of Montreal, has been formed by Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., subsidiary of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, of Montreal, as the Canadian corporation to carry out their joint program to build a $2,000,000 plant at Varennes, Quebec, to manufacture annually 30,000,000 pounds of formaldehyde and 3,000,000 pounds of pentaerythritol, the first production in Canada of this solid alcohol.

This announcement was made jointly December 13 by John P. Remensnyder, president of Heyden, and V. G. Bartram, president of Shawinigan Chemicals, whose companies will share fifty-fifty in ownership of St. Maurice. Survey work is now under way and construction of the new plant, covering thirty acres, is expected to be started next spring.

Mr. Remensnyder has been elected chairman of the board of the new company and Mr. Bartram, president. Other officers include H. S. Reid, vice-president; Dr. Ralph N. Lulek, vice-president; P. W. Wright, secretary, and Simon Askin, treasurer.

Heyden representatives on the St. Maurice board are Paul van der Stricht, Mr. Askin, Dr. Lulek and Mr. Remensnyder, all officers and directors of Heyden. The other members of the new board are Dr. H. S. Sutherland, P. W. Blaylock, Mr. Reid and Mr. Bartram, all associated with Shawinigan Chemicals.

The joint Heyden-Shawinigan enterprise has adopted the name and revised charter of a company which was formed in 1942 as an associate of Shawinigan Chemicals. The head office of St. Maurice Chemicals will be in the Shawinigan Building, Montreal.

National Petro-Chemicals Plant Erection Underway

Construction got underway last week on the plant near Tuscola, Ill., of the National Petro-Chemicals Corporation, organized last June by National Distillers Products Corporation and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company on a 60-40 percent participation basis.

The new plant, which will cost in the neighborhood of $32,000,000, is being built primarily for the recovery of ethane from natural gas transported through the Panhandle pipeline system. This ethane will then be converted into ethylene, from which synthetic industrial ethyl alcohol and ethyl chloride will be produced. The plant is expected to be in full production by the spring of 1953.

John E. Bierwirth, president of National Distillers Products Corporation, is also president of the new firm. Vice-presidents are Dr. Robert E. Hulse, director of research for National Distillers, and Edward Buddrus, president of Panhandle Eastern. Secretary-treasurer is Thomas A. Clark, who serves National Distillers in the same capacity.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office, 30 Church street, New York 7:—

Drugs, Ceylon (IJ-4).

Guanidine carbonate, Genoa, Italy (IJ-8).

Industrial chemicals, including caustic soda, soda ash, sodium carbonate, Bogota, Colombia (IJ-5, agency)

Leather chemicals, Bogota, Colombia (IJ-5, agency).

Mineral salts (zootechnical use), Genoa Italy (IJ-1).

Molding compounds, polystyrene and polyethylene, Sanitago, Chile (IJ-7, agency).

Paint, varnish, lacquer, enamel, Genoa, Italy (IJ-6, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Casablanca, French Morocco (IJ-2, agency); Lisbon, Portugal (IJ-3, agency); Genoa, Italy (IJ-6, agency).

Proprietary medicines, Lisbon, Portugal (IJ-3, agency).

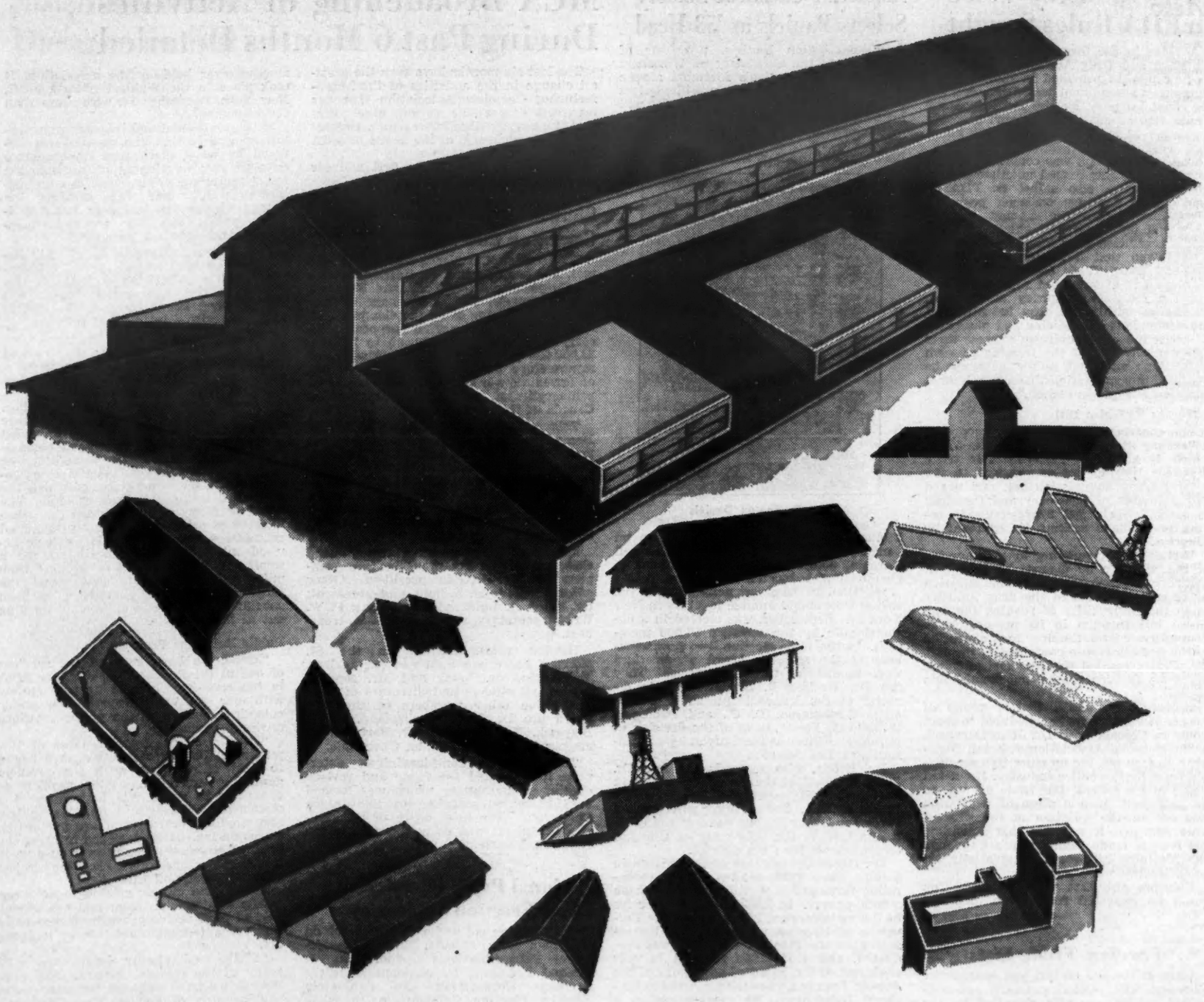
Smith, Kline & French Labs Elects Francis Boyer Pres.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has elected Francis Boyer president, succeeding C. Mahlon Kline, who will continue in the active management of the company as chairman of the board. O. J. May, vice-president in charge of operations, has been named to take over Mr. Boyer's previous duties as executive vice-president.

Mr. Boyer has been with SKF Laboratories since 1919, moving up through the organization to become executive vice-president in 1936. A director of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Mr. Boyer, in the SKF corporate organization, is a member of the executive committee and a director of four affiliate companies, Smith, Kline & French, Inc.; Smith, Kline & French International Company; Smith, Kline & French Inter-American Corporation, and the Avoset Company.

Sherwin-Williams Elects

B. M. Van Cleve, director of the pigment, chemical and color division of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected a vice-president of the concern. Mr. Van Cleve joined Sherwin-Williams in 1919 as an assistant in the manufacturers sales department. He became a sales representative of the pigment division in 1919; assistant manager in 1922, and general manager of the division in 1944.



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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Buffalo, N. Y., March 23-27, 1952.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1, 1952.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 28-30, 1952.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern scientific section, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 29, 1952; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 7-9, 1952.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19, 1952

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Kansas City, Mo., May 4-9, 1952.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23, 1952.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10, 1952.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 20, 1952.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 21-22, 1952.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 17, 1952; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn., Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18, 1952.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21, 1952.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, interindustry conference on chemicals in foods, Statler hotel, New York, January 15, 1952; air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-26, 1952; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25, 1952.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., April 7-9, 1952.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 15-18, 1952.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19, 1952.

National Packaging Exposition, Atlantic City Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., April 1-4, 1952.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Dennis hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., March 30-31, 1952.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-24, 1952.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, January 9, 1952; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25, 1952.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14, 1952.

ASTM, Battelle Institute Establish Gillett Lecture

The American Society for Testing Materials has announced the establishment of an annual H. W. Gillett memorial lecture. The purpose of this lecture, which is being sponsored in cooperation with Battelle Memorial Institute, is to commemorate Horace W. Gillett, who was the first director of Battelle in Columbus, Ohio, and an active worker for many years in ASTM.

The memorial lecture will be delivered annually at a meeting of the Society, the first to be given at ASTM's fiftieth anniversary meeting in New York during the week of June 23, 1952. The lecturer, who will be selected through a committee appointed by the ASTM board of directors, will cover a subject pertaining to the development, testing, evaluation, and application of metals.

AATCC Completes Mail Ballot for New Officers

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has completed its mail ballot for 1952 officers. Next year the association will have four regional vice-presidents instead of the previous two. C. Norris Rabold has been re-elected presiden . Following are the new vice-presidents:—

New England region, Raymond W. Jacoby; central Atlantic region, Arthur W. Etchells; southern region, Samuel L. Hayes, and western region, Arthur T. Brainerd.

Chemical Additives Use in Foods Upheld by Nat'l Research Council

The use of chemical additives in the production and processing of foods was upheld last week by the food protection committee of the Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council, reporting on a year's study of claims that the chemicals may be the source of mysterious diseases and epidemics or otherwise are endangering the health of the public.

The committee found that there is "no justification for any of the exaggerated viewpoints that have been widely circulated" and stated that "it is to the credit of industrial concerns and law enforcement agencies that they have been able to make so much progress without jeopardizing the health of the public."

The committee's study was carried on by panels of outstanding scientists, nutritionists, government specialists, and industrial research directors, and is deemed especially timely in view of the investigations now being completed into the subject of chemicals in food by the so-called Delaney committee of the house.

In an earlier report on its studies, the Delaney committee indicated its favor for a bill of the Food and Drug Administration greatly tightening controls over the additions of chemicals in foods by applying the principles of the "new drug" section of the food, drug and cosmetic act to the food field; the council's committee failed to find that such legislation is necessary.

It said that there is room for honest differences of opinion in interpreting the hazards involved in the use of some new chemical in food, but these can usually be resolved by further study and consultation with the appropriate government agencies.

There need be no hazards involved in the use of chemical additives in foods, provided adequate scientific research programs are carried out prior to the use of an additive, it was stated. The fact that a chemical is toxic does not mean per se that its proper use as an additive will entail a hazard to man.

Text of Statement

Text of the committee's statement on the subject follows:—

The American people now enjoy the most abundant and varied diet of any nation in history. This is possible because of improvements in food production and technology. Chemicals have played an important role in many of these improvements.

When this country was settled, nine farm workers produced enough food for themselves and one city dweller. By 1940, one farm worker could produce enough for himself and nine others. Today the ratio has further increased; fourteen urban dwellers now depend on each farm laborer. This efficiency has been achieved even though there have been increasing difficulties from disease and insect pests and the depletion of three-quarter million acres of fertile land by soil erosion.

Food Process Progress

The food processors have matched the progress on the farm by creating new industries for food preservation. Today there is available in every community a steady supply of fresh fruits and vegetables and processed products that retain practically all of the nutritive quality and appetizing flavor of the fresh product. Dairy products and baked goods are distributed regularly to rural and urban customers.

These achievements were made possible by the discovery of many new scientific principles in biology, chemistry, and engineering, and by the invention of new machinery. The public has recognized the obvious advantages resulting from the use of labor-saving machinery such as the tractor, corn picker, pea sheller, and frozen food locker. Many people, however, have not been aware of the importance of chemicals in this program or the nature of the problems presented by their use.

This statement has been prepared by the food protection committee to give some of the basic facts regarding the use of chemicals in foods, and the research and legal measures now being employed by industry and government to ensure protection of the public.

The constituents of foods are chemicals and may be classified as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, minerals, water, and accessory factors such as vitamins. The carbohydrates include various sugars, starches, dextrins, celluloses, and gums. Most of these are oxidized in the body to release energy for muscular activity and other chemical reactions. The fats and oils supply energy and essential fatty acids and facilitate absorption of fat soluble vitamins. The amino acids from proteins are used as building materials for muscles and other tissues or as a source of energy. The minerals such as salts of calcium and phosphorous are used in building skeletal structures and teeth.

There are vitamins of various types present which regulate cell functions and are essential to normal metabolism even though they are present in minute quantities. Such factors as the variety of crop, soil fertility or nutrition, intensity of sunlight during growth, disease, and methods of harvest and storage affect the chemical composition and nutritional quality of each product.

Each foodstuff consists of chemicals that are more or less characteristic of it. Milk, for example, contains water and solid matter, the latter consisting of a variable amount of butterfat, milk sugar (lactose), proteins (such as casein and lactalbumin), minerals (notably calcium and phosphorus), and other chemical constituents. These constituents of milk vary somewhat according to the breed, the individual cow, the period of lactation, and the nature of the feed of the cow. Milk from Holstein cows is somewhat lower in fat and carotenoid pigments than that of either Jersey or Guernsey. Milks from different sources are quite generally blended or standardized to a definite level of butterfat.

Milk received at evaporating plants at different seasons and from different herds varies in stability to heat which affects the consistency of the finished product. Heat stability is dependent upon the balance in the milk of the natural mineral salts, particularly the proportions of calcium, phosphate, and citrate. It is often necessary, therefore, to add one or the other of these chemicals in order to produce sufficient heat stability for a marketable product. This is a case of adding a constituent normal to milk to help standardize the product.

Standardization procedures comparable to those described for milk are carried out on various other foods, as in the blending of wheat varieties to secure a flour of uniform baking quality.

What is a Chemical Additive

In addition to the natural variation in chemical composition of foodstuffs, chemicals may be incorporated during the growing or during the storage and processing of the food. These chemicals may be described, for convenience, as "additives." When they are introduced to preserve or improve the quality of the product, they are known as intentional additives because they are purposely added to serve a specific need. Such materials as artificial coloring, synthetic flavors, sweeteners, vitamins for enriching bread, mold inhibitors, bactericides, antioxidants, emulsifiers, and minerals are intentional additives. They are added to the food product in carefully controlled amounts during processing.

In addition to the intentional additives, other chemical additives may be present in foods when they are marketed. These are known as incidental additives. For example, pesticides required for the production of crops may remain in small quantities on foods. They can be avoided on or in foods to a large extent by proper use of materials during the growing and processing of the crop.

Improving Food Products

Every chemical used in food production and processing should improve nutritional value, enhance quality or consumer acceptability, preserve food, or make it more readily available to the public. Since there are many methods of improving food products and the efficiency of their production, only a few examples can be cited.

The enrichment of flour and bread with essential nutrients has improved the diet of the American people. The controlled addition of iodides to table salt to prevent goiter, and fluorides to drinking water to help prevent tooth decay, have long been advocated by responsible groups.

Uniform products are expected by the public and chemicals are used to help attain this uniformity. Examples of such use of chemicals are the addition of naturally occurring materials such as phosphates and citrates to evaporated milk, minute amounts of dyes to color margarine or to color butter to compensate for seasonal variations, and flavoring agents, both natural and synthetic, to control flavor intensity in many processed foods. Consumer dissatisfaction would result if, for example, brand-name products differed in flavor or color with every package.

Use of Chemicals Accepted

Chemical additives are needed to preserve some foods and their use has long been an accepted practice. Spicing and smoking of food products are typical ex-

—Continued on page 41

Chemical Intermediate Imports Seen Rising

The tariff reductions resulting from the Torquay conference, coupled with continued inflation in the United States and devaluation abroad, point to an ever-increasing volume of imports of chemical intermediates into America in the years to come, S. C. Moody, retiring president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, told the group's thirtieth annual meeting in the Commodore hotel, New York, December 11.

Mr. Moody, who is associated with the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., reminded the 350 present, largest number ever to attend an annual meeting, that the Department of State finally had its way at Torguay and the duties on most intermediates were cut from 7 cents a pound plus 40 percent to 3½ cents per pound plus 25 percent. Several specific categories, he pointed out, were cut even more to 3½ cents plus 20 percent.

Effects Not Yet Felt

"Because of the very upset world conditions," Mr. Moody continued, "the immediate effects of these cuts have not been apparent as yet, but I feel sure that, as time goes on, they will prove to have been a horrible mistake, particularly as the United States secured practically nothing of value in return. This was the worst defeat, in fact, practically the only real defeat that the industry suffered at the hands of the Administration during the past several years.

"I advocate very strongly the establishment of a strong but active committee of our members to work very closely with our customs attorney, not only to follow the trend of imports, but more particularly to recommend that hearings be held and investigations be made by the Tariff Commission whenever it is evident from these trends that our home industries are being seriously threatened. It seems to me that there is nothing that can be of greater importance than quick and positive action whenever occasion arises."

Dirksen Supports Moody

The views of Mr. Moody were given strong support by the dinner speaker, Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, who called for an exhaustive study by Congress of the needs of the synthetic organic chemical industry and what the industry means to the economy of America in peace and war.

Ambrose R. Chantler of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, was elected president of the association for 1952. Other officers elected were Cary R. Wagner, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, first vice-president; Benjamin M. Van Cleve, Sherwin-Williams Company, New York, second vice-president, and treasurer, James H. R. Stephenson, Givaudan Corporation, New York.

Elected to the board of governors were Ernest M. May, Otto B. May, Inc., Newark, N. J., and Alvin H. Tenney, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Dr. August Merz of American Cyanamid and Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer of du Pont were elected honorary members of the board for next year.

Two New Members in 1951

Two new members joined the association this year:—Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., and Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York. Membership now totals ninety-three, including eighty-eight active and five associate.

The joint spring meeting with the Manufacturing Chemists Association will be held at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23 through June 25, 1952. It was also announced that the association had contracted for the spring meeting at the Greenbrier for the following three years thereafter. The next luncheon meeting will be at the Commodore hotel, New York, January 9.

British Fertiliser Society To Hold Meeting Jan. 10

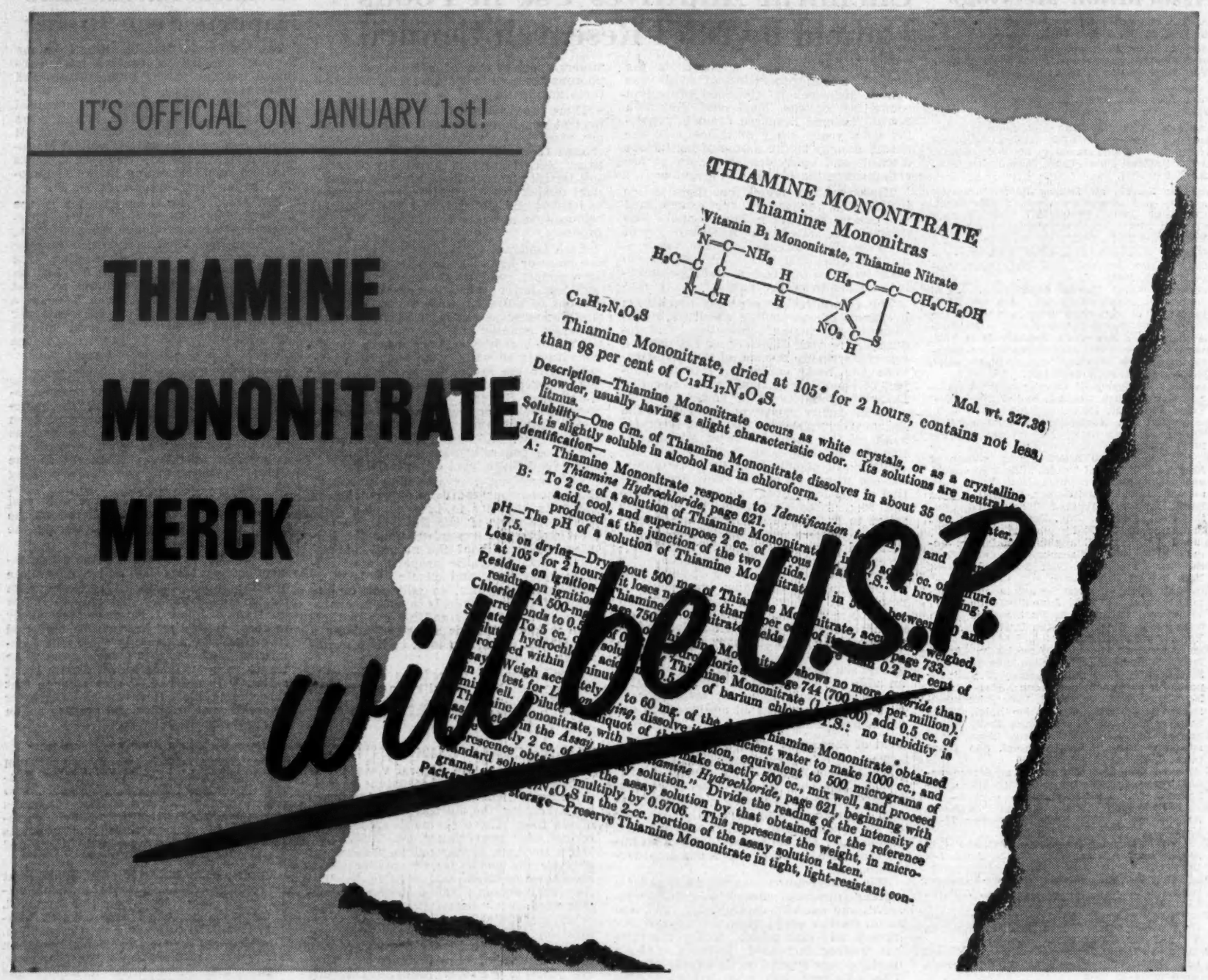
The Fertiliser Society, a British organization, will meet January 10 at 2:30 p.m. at Gaxton Hall, London S. W. I, England. J. H. Hamence and R. Donald will present a joint paper entitled, "Recent Advances in NPK Chemical Analysis."

NY Trade Board Elects

Fred J. Stock, of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected a vice-president of the New York Board of Trade. Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has been elected treasurer.

IT'S OFFICIAL ON JANUARY 1st!

THIAMINE MONONITRATE MERCK


THIAMINE MONONITRATE
Thiaminæ Mononitras
Vitamin B1 Mononitrate, Thiamine Nitrate
C12H17N5O4S
Thiamine Mononitrate, dried at 105° for 2 hours, contains not less than 98 per cent of C12H17N5O4S.
Mol. wt. 327.36
Description—Thiamine Mononitrate occurs as white crystals, or as a crystalline powder, usually having a slight characteristic odor. Its solutions are neutral to litmus.
Solubility—One Gm. of Thiamine Mononitrate dissolves in about 35 cc. of water. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and in chloroform.
Identification—
A: Thiamine Mononitrate responds to Identification tests, page 621.
Thiamine Hydrochloride, page 621.
B: To 2 cc. of a solution of Thiamine Mononitrate, and
acid, cool, and superimpose 2 cc. of
produced at the junction of the two
pH—The pH of a solution of Thiamine Mononitrate
7.5.
Loss on drying—Dry
at 105° for 2 hours
Residue on ignition
residue on ignition
Chloride—A 500-mg
Sulfate—
To 5 cc.
hydrochl
Weigh acc
test for
Thiamine
Diluted
to 60 mg. of the
aliquot of
Thiamine Mononitrate
sufficient water to make 1000 cc., and
make exactly 500 cc., mix well, and proceed
Thiamine Hydrochloride, page 621, beginning with
the assay solution." Divide the reading of the intensity of
the assay solution by that obtained for the reference
multiply by 0.9706. This represents the weight, in micro-
grams, of
in the 2-cc. portion of the assay solution taken.
Storage—Preserve Thiamine Mononitrate in tight, light-resistant con-

will be U.S.P.

THE Third Supplement to U. S. P. XIV contains a monograph on Thiamine Mononitrate which will become official January 1, 1952.

This relatively new salt of thiamine will be of great interest to the pharmaceutical industry since it already has established its superior stability over an appreciable period in the flour-enrichment field.

Thiamine Mononitrate should be the preferred vitamin B_1 ingredient of dry products, such as powders, tablets, capsules, and, in particular, high-dosage therapeutic products—especially so when there are adverse working conditions of temperature and humidity.

Merck production is geared to a full-scale volume, assuring you of a continuing supply of this superior product. Your inquiries are cordially invited.

THIAMINE MONONITRATE MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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ording to information and belief, December 14 on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, acc with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .62
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls, dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- .10
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.33 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $21 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 99%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .35½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .35½- —
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .18 - .18¾
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1150- .1275
double dist., dms lb. .1200- .1325
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.23 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.38 - 1.50
petroleum, dom., 193° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.53 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.68 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Acid hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
J. bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3650
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¾- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3665- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .23¾- .24½
60%, dms lb. .18¾- .19½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2490- .2540
water white, dms lb. .2790- .2840
Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic dms, works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85-92%, works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23¾- .24¾
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20½- .21¼
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.50
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .28¾- .29½
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
Naphthol(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, Ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks lb. .12½- —
double distilled (white) dms. lb. .16½- .17¾
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .159 - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .1615- —
smaller lots, works lb. .1715- —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.63
Paramethylphenyicinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Phenyicinchonimic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured			S. E.	southeast
		i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tankcars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises				
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 —
small dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .243 - —
Pyrogallic, NF,. (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .35
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - .37
l.c.l. lb. .42 - .44
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - .39
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - .46
powder, bbls lb. .49 - .52
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾- .91½
l.c.l., works lb. .92 - .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .14 - .15¼
single dist., dms lb. .13½- .14¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12½- .13¾
single-pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75
Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be., cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11½
hydrogenated, dms lb. .12 - .13¼
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Acid, trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 9.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.13 - 2.15
powd., bbls lb. 2.17 - 2.19
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.10
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .80
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .22¼- .32½
tanks, works lb. .20¼- .30
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140-lbs. or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500-lbs. or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.01½- 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .89½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.00½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99½- 1.01½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03½- 1.10½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .97 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.04 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .61½- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 20.96 -21.0025
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.00 -21.09½
tanks, same basis gal. 20.84 -20.86½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.01 - 1.05¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 22.08 -22.12¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. 22.12 -22.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 21.96 -21.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .5225- .5400
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .5640- .5900
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850- .4200
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .56¾- .59
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61 - .64
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - .47
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-Isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms gal. 1.38 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —

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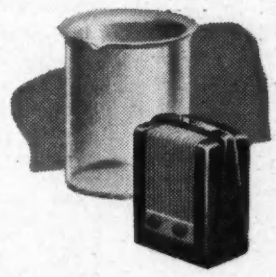

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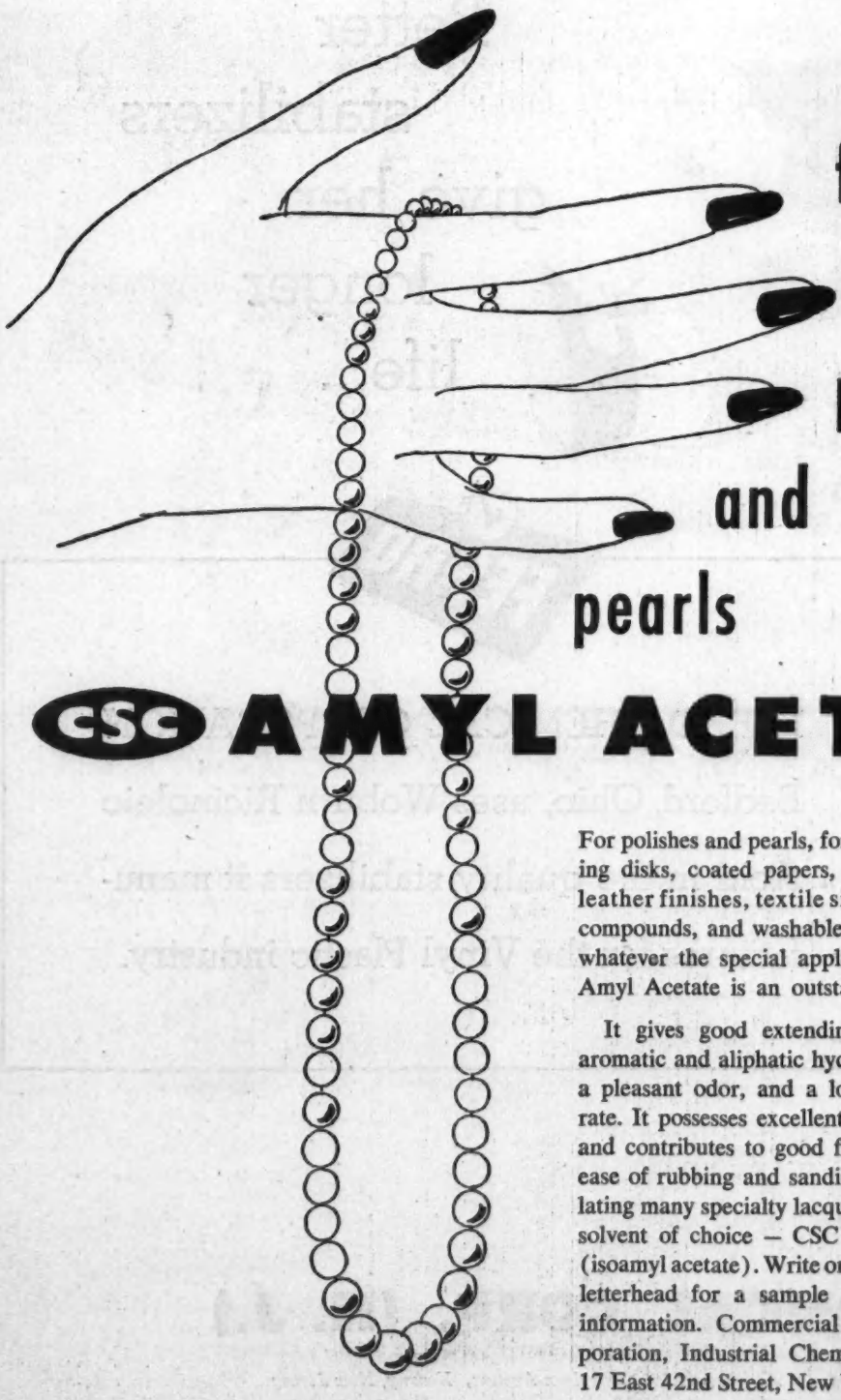
Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 42.50 - —
90%, dms., works lb. 38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .40 - .43
powdered, cs. lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kegs lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kegs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 4.65
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphythylthiourea, 93-96%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l. anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
tight, bgs dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .83 - —
contract, works lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .39½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less lb. .38 - —
*tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19¼
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19¼
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .45 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.06
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .22 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western, 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 81.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 61.00 - 63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 40.00 - 45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks ton. 51.00 - —
bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., basis 100% works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.98
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).



for nail polishes and pearls

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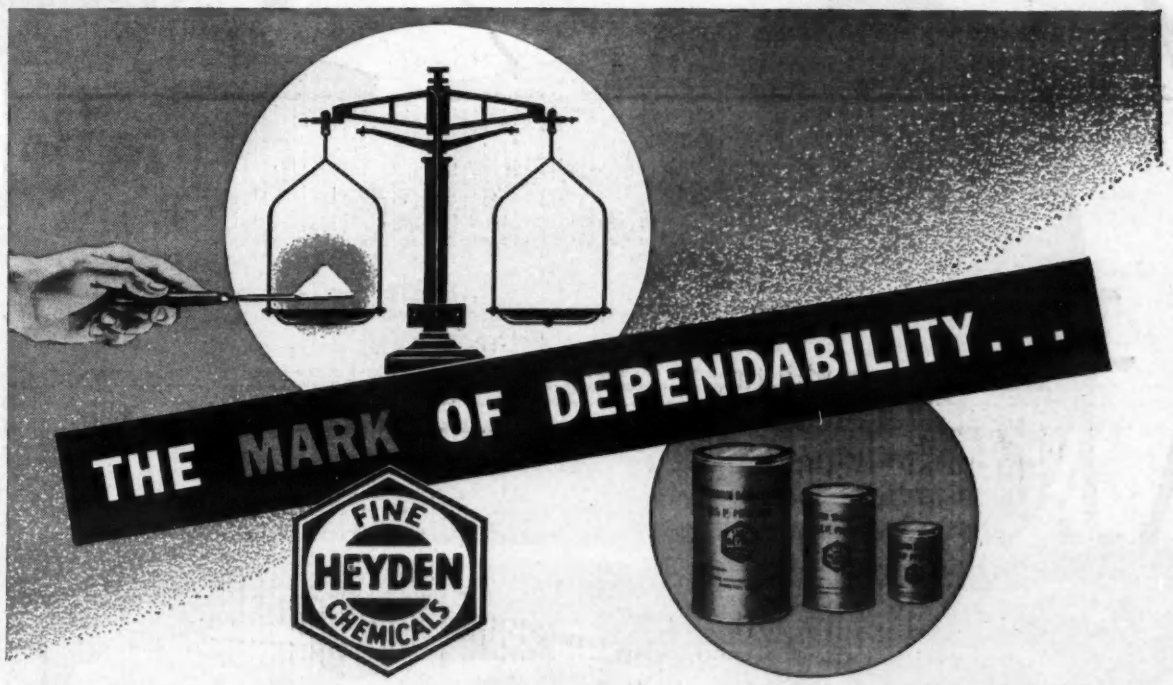
NITROGEN COMPOUNDS • NITRO COMPOUNDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Amyl butyrate, dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18½- .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ... lb. .19½- .21½
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .17½- .19
Salt, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .58
Czech, bgs. ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms ..... lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs. ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .50 - —
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .50½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½- —
c.l., works, Idaho ..... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works .. lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis). 35.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines .. ton. 1,137.00 -
No. 2, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines .. ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines .. ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. .. ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery .. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery .. gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery .. ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery .. ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic.)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units .. vial. .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .45
Barberry, root, bark, bags ..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works .. ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ... ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines .. ton. 20.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis .. ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50

Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works. ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works .. ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ..... ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots .. ton. 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .73 - .76
tech, cbys., dms ..... lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit .... lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works unit lb. .0285- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit .. lb. .0335- —
Benzidine, base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district .. gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district .... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .30 - .35
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works Sparrows Point, Md .. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. .... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind .... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich .... gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C, m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works .... lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms .... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., dlvd., c.l ... lb. .14¾- .18¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ... lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .. lb. .10 - —



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SODIUM SALICYLATE U.S.P.
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METHYL SALICYLATE U.S.P.
(Oil of Wintergreen, synthetic)

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID U.S.P.
Crystals or Powder (also Starch Granulations)

PHENYL SALICYLATE N.F.
(Salol) Granular or Powder

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
Crystals

CALCIUM SALICYLATE
Powder

LITHIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
Powder

MAGNESIUM SALICYLATE
Powder

STRONTIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
Powder

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PARAHYDROXYBENZOATES • PENICILLIN • PENTAERYTHRITOLS
PROPYL GALLATE • RESORCINOL • SALICYLATES
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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

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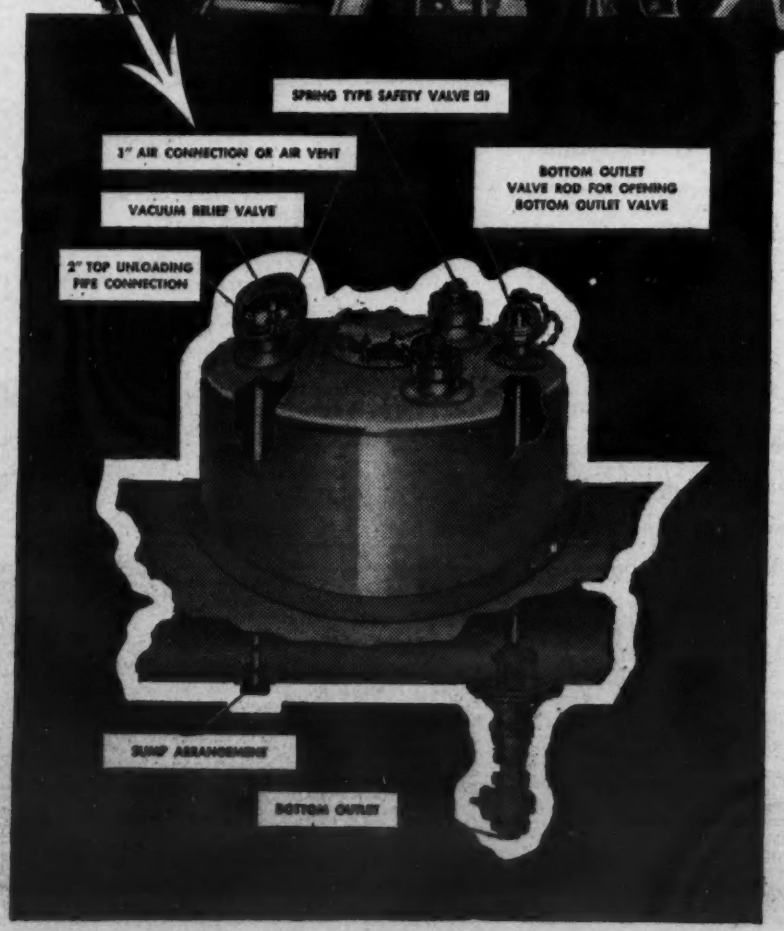
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

FACTS about PHENOL

UNLOADING PHENOL TANK CARS

Be sure that tank cars stand on a level section of track in order to assure complete unloading of the car. Either of the following two methods may be used, but the first, *top unloading by pumping*, is the safer and the one recommended.


SPRING TYPE SAFETY VALVE (2)
1" AIR CONNECTION OR AIR VENT
VACUUM RELIEF VALVE
2" TOP UNLOADING PIPE CONNECTION
BOTTOM OUTLET VALVE ROD FOR OPENING BOTTOM OUTLET VALVE
SUMP ASSEMBLY
BOTTOM OUTLET

In times of shortages, additional effort should be expended to use materials efficiently and wisely. The importance of phenol in so many industries has led Dow to believe that the following information may be of assistance in helping you realize greater value from phenol.

Phenol is used in many manufacturing processes. It is used in the manufacture of: bonding agents for plywood—thermosetting type plastics—toluene—lubricating oils—lubricating oil additives—medicinals—dyes—perfumes—explosives.

Dow believes that complete and comprehensive information about phenol is extremely valuable at this time and is ready to help you further with advice and technical assistance. If you desire additional information, write to Dow, using coupon below.

1. *Top unloading by pumping*

(1) Remove housing covering 1″ air vent valve and 2″ top unloading pipe valve. (2) Vent the car carefully by opening the 1″ vent valve. To

This is No. 1 of a series of Dow advertisements you may wish to keep on file for reference and information. Write Dow for reprints.

make sure that car is vented, open manhole cover bolts one turn at a time until cover is loose. If there is no pressure present, open manhole cover. (3) Connect low pressure steam to car heating coils. (4) Avoid heating contents of the car above 70°C. Phenol should be ready for unloading when the bottom and ends of the car are warm to the hand, providing the car is not insulated. (5) Remove the plug from the 2″ top unloading valve and make sure that there is no unmelted phenol or foreign matter obstructing it. (6) Connect discharge side of pump to line running to the storage tank. Storage tank should be well vented. (7) Connect unloading line to the suction side of pump. The manhole cover may be left open for inspection. (8) Disconnect the piping after phenol has been pumped from car and wash off any phenol. Close all dome openings and blow out steam coils to prevent any residual condensate freezing and bursting the coils. Do not replace steam inlet and outlet caps. (9) Turn "Dangerous" placard to indicate empty car now is ready to return to Dow.

2. Top unloading by air pressure

Prepare the car for unloading by following items (1) through (5) under top unloading by pumping. Then: (6) Close manhole cover and bolt securely in place. (7) Connect the unloading line to the 2″ top unloading pipe connection. Be certain the storage tank is vented. (8) Connect the air supply line (air pressure not to exceed 20 p.s.i.) to the 1″ vent valve. (9) Observe the same procedure after the car is empty of phenol as before.

Physical Properties of Phenol

Phenol is a white crystalline chemical compound with an easily recognized aromatic odor.

Molecular Weight	94.11	Heat of Fusion	2690 cal. g. ml. 28.6 cal. g. 51.5 B.t.u. lb.
Congealing or Freezing Point	40.9 C.		
Boiling Point at 760 mm. Hg	182.0 C.	Heat of Vaporization at 182 C.	103.4 cal. g. 186.1 B.t.u. lb.
Density		Heat of Combustion	732 K. cal. g. ml.
Solid—at 25 C.	1.071 g. ml.	Flash Point	79.0 C.
Liquid—at 50 C.	1.049 g. ml.	Solubility	
Critical Points		Water in Phenol at 25 C.—71.28 g. 100 g. solution	
Critical Temperature	419 C.	Phenol in Water at 25 C.—8.66 g. 100 g. solution	
Critical Pressure	60.5 Atmospheres		
Specific Heat			
Solid—at 4.0 C.	0.306		
—at 22.7 C.	0.338		
Liquid—70-74 C.	0.548		
Viscosity			
Liquid at 45 C.	4.0 centipoises		

Phenol is soluble in all proportions at room temperature in alcohol, benzene, monochlorobenzene and ether.

STORAGE

In solid state, phenol may be stored in the original container for considerable time without discoloration. Molten phenol, however, discolors when in contact with iron or copper-bearing metals. The higher the temperature, the more rapid the discoloration.

Storage tanks may be either welded or riveted construction. Tanks are usually equipped with steam coils for melting the phenol (temperatures should not exceed 70°C.) for transfer.

TRANSFER

When molten, phenol can be transferred like any other liquid, by gravity, pumping or blowing. Centrifugal and turbine type pumps are generally used and are satisfactory. A pump manufacturer can recommend suitable equipment when your requirements are known. Long fiber asbestos, lubricated with graphite, gives reasonable service when used as a pump packing. Pipe lines for handling phenol should be heated to maintain it in a liquid state. Steam-traced lines are usually used. Outside pipe lines in cold climates should be traced with ⅜″ to ¾″ steam lines dependent on the length of run and size of the line to be heated, with the tracer along the bottom of the pipe line, and both covered together with standard pipe covering. Short runs inside heated buildings should be traced on the under side of the pipe line, but need not be covered to keep the phenol above its melting point if more than 100 p.s.i. steam is used in the tracer line.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Phenol produces painful and dangerous burns of the skin in a very short time and death may result from external contact even on an area as small as the hand and forearm. It is classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a Class B poison and all containers bear the prescribed "DANGEROUS" placard or "POISON" label. Fumes are irritating to eyes and nose.

Persons engaged in handling phenol should always wear goggles or face shields and rubber gloves. Additional protection such as rubber boots, aprons and hoods may be advisable.

There should be adequate washing facilities immediately available. These facilities should include a shower bath or a water hose which gives a large stream of water under low pressure. For washing eyes, use a flow of water under low pressure.

In case phenol is spilled, it should be thoroughly washed away with water. Torches or heat sources other than low-pressure steam should never be used on phenol containers. No workman should ever be permitted to enter an empty tank or car which has been used for phenol until it has been thoroughly washed out, followed by a thorough steaming for approximately 12 hours.

In case of accidental contact: 1. Begin a thorough washing with large volumes of water. 2. Remove all contaminated clothing. 3. Call a physician.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

If you have a Phenol problem

write DOW for information and technical assistance

The Dow Chemical Company, Dept. OC-7A
Midland, Michigan

☐ **Please send me literature about phenol.**
☐ **Please send_____reprints of this advertisement.**

Name_____ Title_____

Company_____

Address_____

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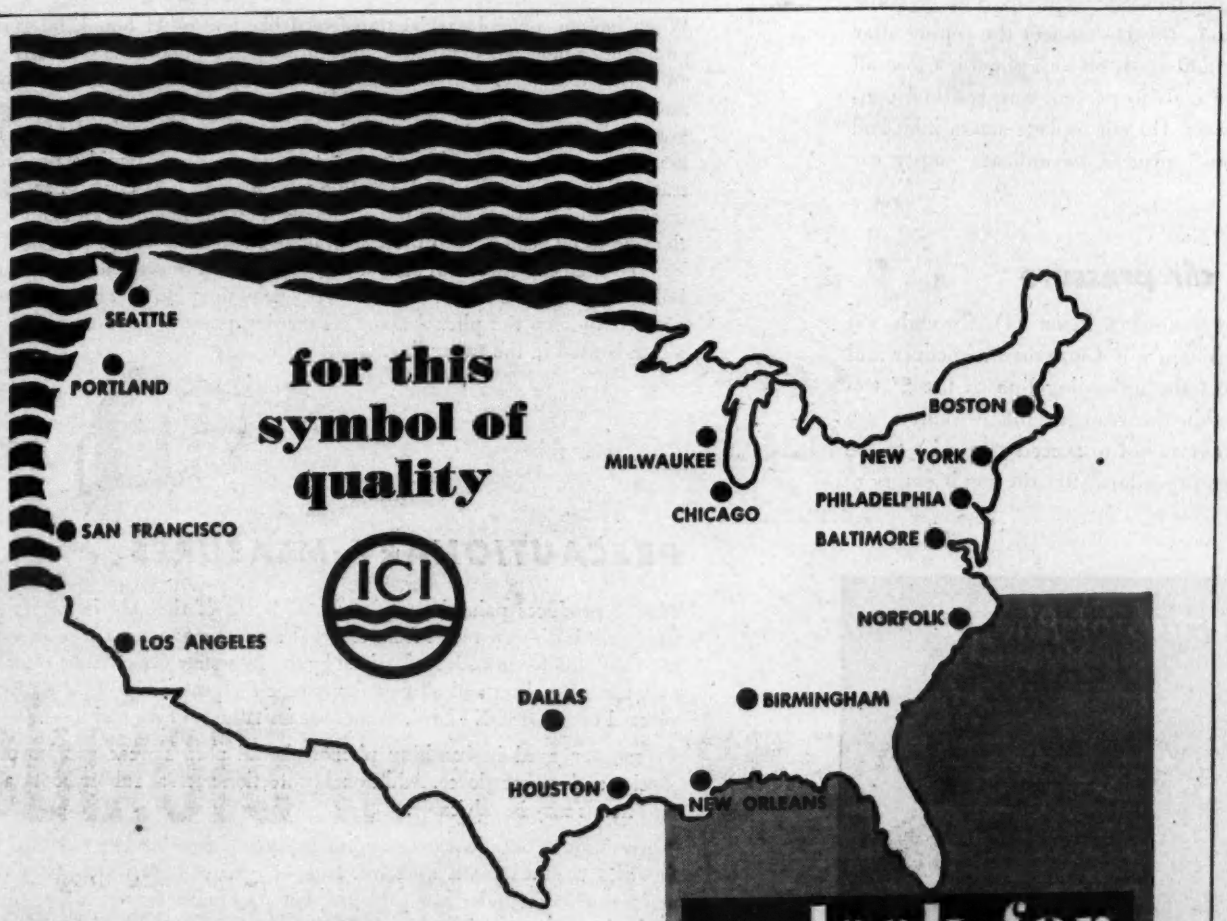
DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
tree bark, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .50 - .56
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works.ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works.ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .18 - .19½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls. same basis....lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable.....lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, non-soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls..lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA, bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports..ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., works, E..ton.72.50 - —
steamed, works, E.....lb.77.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
Borax, cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi..ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots..lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys.....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works..lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., works..lb. .1275- .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works....lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs.....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- .12¼
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3..gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same abais.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .38 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ....lb. .27½- .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars.....lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works...gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works..unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 90 lbs. or over..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13



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Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Urea
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Carbonate
Bleaching Powder (Stabilized)
Perchlorethylene
Sodium Perborate
Chlorinated Paraffins

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21 WEST STREET
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SAN FRANCISCO

Supplying ICI Heavy Chemicals to American Industry

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 25.00 - —
liquor, same basis, 40%, tank-cars ton. 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32.00 - 69.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .... lb. .29½ - .30
lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 - 23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm. 25.25 - 29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾ - .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works .... lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½ - —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works. lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 - 18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 18.30 - 19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 15.60 - 16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .52 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .69 - .73
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.00 - 5.50
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls ..... gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .13¼
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½ - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾ - —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .06
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. 8.60 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. 9.10 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. 10.60 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. 10.69 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs .. lb. 4.60 - —
medium, cs., futures ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs .... lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.55
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.60 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½ - —
tins, works ..... gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 23.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns. lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns. lb. .83 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works. mill units. .16 - —
Carotene, microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works. mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 - 10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .37 - .38
Casein dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't. point lb. .34 - .36
premium bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't. point lb. .39½ - .41½
imp., acid-precip. ground 100 bgs., or more, ex dock lb. .34½ - .35½
rennet-precip. bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .33¾ - .35½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis .... lb. .22¼ - —
dm. lots, same basis .... lb. .24¼ - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls .... lb. .14 - .14½
longstick ..... lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .14½ - .15
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .17 - .17½
broken, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .24½ - .27
broken, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
broken, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
medium, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .33
thin, bls ..... lb. .52 - .53
Cassia buds, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .31
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 275.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works .... ton. 37.25 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 - 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resublimed dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .36 - .36½
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .31½ - .32
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works. lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37%, butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
Cellulose, acetate - butyrate, flake, 48% butyryl content, ctns., 500-lbs. and over, works. lb. .70 - —
less than 500-lbs., works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more. lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works .. lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - 60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .55 - .70
Roman, cs ..... lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - 80.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 75.00 - 85.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 46.00 - —

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28 Producing Plants
Over 70 Distributing Points in U. S. A.
THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION is the Worlds' Largest Producer of
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• SOLID (dry ice)

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The exacting standards of today's food and drug industries demand the highest purity in carbon dioxide, both as an ingredient and in processing operations. RED DIAMOND CO_2 in all its forms . . . gas—liquid—solid . . . has set, and maintains, the top purity standard for *all* of the many uses requiring CO_2. This high standard of purity is always the same, in every one of limitless fields of application. Be sure it's RED DIAMOND carbon dioxide.

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Please have one of your engineers contact us regarding CO_2 applications.

*Firm Name*_____
*Your Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City and State*_____

Charcoal Pinewood—Coumarin

Charcoal, pine wood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	43.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	43.50	-53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	-60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.50	—
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425-	.0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1092-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100-lbs. or less	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	- .75—
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	- .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l.	lb.	.14	- .14¼
l.c.l.	lb	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l.,	lb.	.56	—
same basis, l.c.l.	lb.	.59	- .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l.	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.61	- .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.63¾-	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.10	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- .182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	- .20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- .171
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works.	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works	lb.	17.50	-18.50
40%, tins, pails, works	lb.	36.00	-37.00
50%, tins, pails, works	lb.	40.00	-50.00
75%, tins, pails, works	lb.	66.00	-76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works.	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works	lb.	11.50	-13.00
25%, tins, pails, works	lb.	50.00	-55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.80	- 9.50
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	-10.50
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	-10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.08½-	—
cbys.	lb.	.10¼-	—
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09 -	—
cbys.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½-	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls.	lb.	.49	- —
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb.	6.50	- 8.99
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	- .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.57	- —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.27½-	—
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	- 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	- 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.05	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.26½-	.27
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	7.25	- 8.30
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	3.15	- 3.40
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.20
Civet, artificial, bots	lb.	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots	oz.	4.00	- 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee.	ton.	19.50	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee.	ton.	20.50	—
Clay, ball, imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port	long ton.	44.00	-46.00
imp., pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	35.00	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia	ton.	11.00	—
China, dom., ry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.50	-11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	56.00	-60.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls., futures	lb.	.70	- .71
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.72	- .72½
Clover tops, red, bgs	lb.	.70	- .75
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose). standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	- .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	- .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.25	- .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.27	- .28½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.15	—
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.26	- .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.28	- .29½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.15½-	.16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.11	—
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.84	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works,	lb.	1.06½-	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls	lb.	2.41	—
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.62¼-	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.51¾-	—
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse	lb.	2.40	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¼-	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls	lb.	.96	—
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs	lb.	1.76	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs	lb.	1.49	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.26½-	—
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls	lb.	1.22¼-	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz.	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	- .72
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.15	- .17
Cocoa butter, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.63	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh black root, bls	lb.	.22	- .25
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.17	- .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns.	oz.	74.50	-85.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.42	- .52
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Colombo, root, bls	lb.	.11	- .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.25	- .30
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	- .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½-	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.22¾-	—
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.613	- .633
Gluconate, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.36	- .36½
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.24½-	.27¼
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24¾-	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.25¼-	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works,	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l.	lb.	.41	- .47
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- .49
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½-	—
Stearate, ton lots, works	lb.	.32½-	.39¼
less ton lots, works	lb.	.40½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	- 9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.20	-10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1615-	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.85	-15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	25.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	27.10	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1615-	.2500
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	3.90	- 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports.	ton.	180.00	—
Pacific ports	ton.	175.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.11	- .11½
futures	lb.	.10½-	.11
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.04	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.06	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.21	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.68	—
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.53	—
Cottonroot, bark, bls	lb.	.26	- .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis	ton.	65.00	—
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.	lb.	2.94	- 3.15
powd., cans	lb.	3.20	- 3.25

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION — NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. — CHEMICALS — 40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium · Tellurium

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION

Electrolytic Refiners of Copper

40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. — 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs..lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs.....lb. .32 - —
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted..gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys ..lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5%, rotenone, bgs., works..lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs ....lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Iranian, bgs .....lb. .20½- .21
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract..ton.65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .36 - —

D

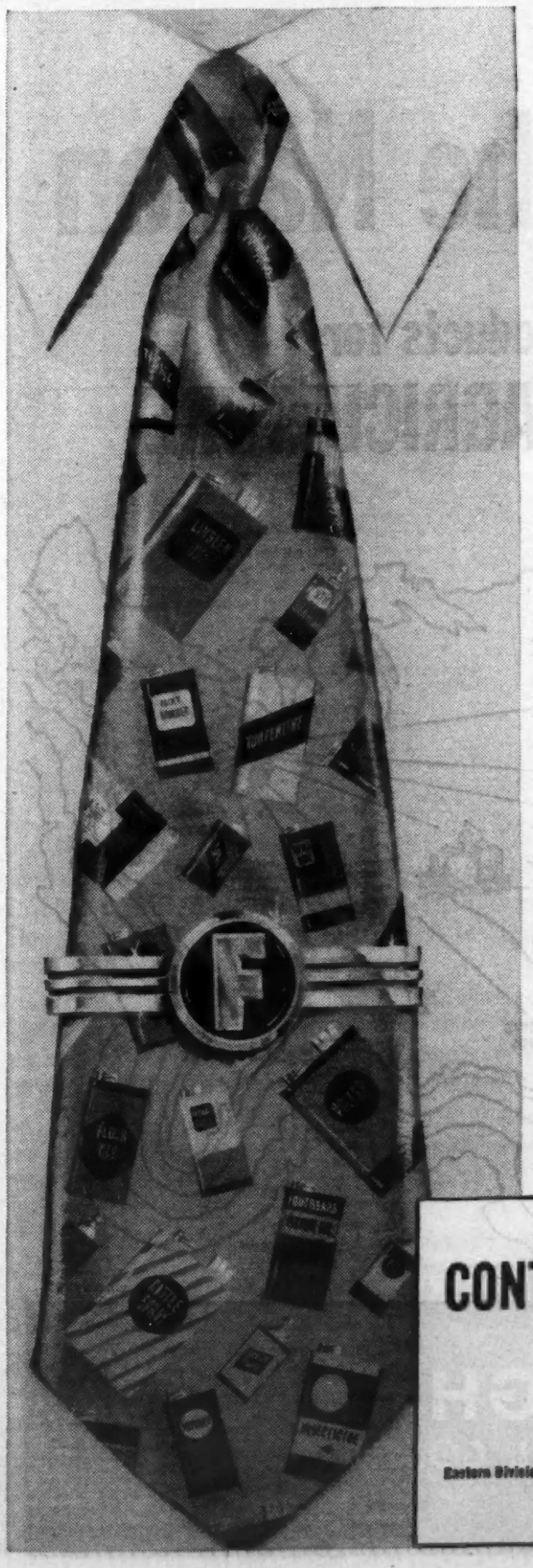
2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .45 - .58
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works....ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works..ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls..lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms..lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y..100 lbs. 8.71 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.60 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.70 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.29 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.44 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs .....lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP, dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory, grade, bots..100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California .....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl....ton.62.00 - —
California .....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l, works.....lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works....lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).

Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.50 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¾- .33¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- .34¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD)
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .48 - —

Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots..kilo.135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots.....kilo.140.00 -185.00
1 kilo lot.....kilo.150.00 -185.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.30 - 9.60

Cramp Bark, NF—Dimethyl Phthalate

Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more..gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.768 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms..lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .42¾- .43¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43¾- .44¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40¾- .42
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss.....lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¼- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28



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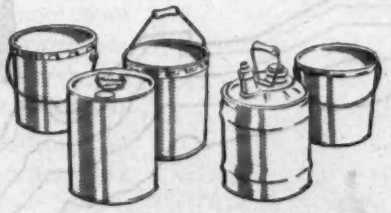

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Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Dimethyl Sebacate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.77	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l. works basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.32	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20	—
purified, dms.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼	.18
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	.19
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	.17
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.34	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.10	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45¾	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41¾	.44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42¾	.45¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.40	.42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	17.00	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.53	—
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.26¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50	—
l.c.l., whse	gal.	.68	—
steam-dist. dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.69	—
dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.83	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.25	—
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.24	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	120.00	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.20	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14¼	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls	lb.	.26	.28
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.28	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs.	lb	.90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.60	1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb	3.75	—
No. 9, cns	lb	3.75	—
No. 10, cns	lb	3.00	—
No. 11, cns	lb	2.25	—
No. 12, cns	lb	3.00	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns	lb	4.70	—
No. 22, cns	lb	10.95	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20	Orange AD	lb.	.64	—
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36	Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	—
151	Orange Y	lb.	.47	—
161	Orange RR	lb.	.55	—
176	Fast red A conc	lb.	.90	—
179	Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	—
180	Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	—
202	Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.71	—
203	Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234	Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	—
299	Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc. 200%	lb.	2.01	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332	Bismarck brown RX, conc	lb.	.86	—
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb	2.34	—
382	Scarlet G	lb	1.85	—
401	Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	—
406	Blue 2B extra conc	lb	1.07	—
419	Diamine fast red FC	lb	1.12	—
420	Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	—
448	Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb.	1.18	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	—
561	Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	—
581	Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	—
593	Diamine green BXN conc. 150%	lb.	.97	—
	150%	lb.	1.46	—
598	Congo brown GG, conc.			
620	Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	—
639	Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	—
640	Tartrazine conc	lb.	1.46	—
655	Auramine conc	lb	1.85	—
657	Victoria green sml. cryst	lb.	2.10	—
662	Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	—
667	Brilliant milling green B conc	lb	3.68	—
671	Brilliant blue E	lb.	1.73	—
680	Methyl violet S, conc	lb	1.10	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	—
698	Formyl violet S4B	lb	1.58	—
720	Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200%	lb	3.75	—
729	Victoria blue B conc	lb	2.79	—
739	Green SN extra	lb.	2.41	—
749	Rhodamine B extra	lb.	4.33	—
814	Fast yellow NNL conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841	Safranine F extra, conc., 125%	lb	2.90	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	—
922	Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	—
969	Sulphanthrene blue GH paste,	lb.	76	—
978	Sulphogene carbon BCF grains	lb	.32	—
1034	Alizarin red S conc	lb	2.59	—
1054	Anthraquinone blue B	lb	2.91	—
1078	Anthraquinone green G	lb	2.72	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb	2.33	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb	2.00	—
	double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101	Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb	1.68	—
	double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.63	—

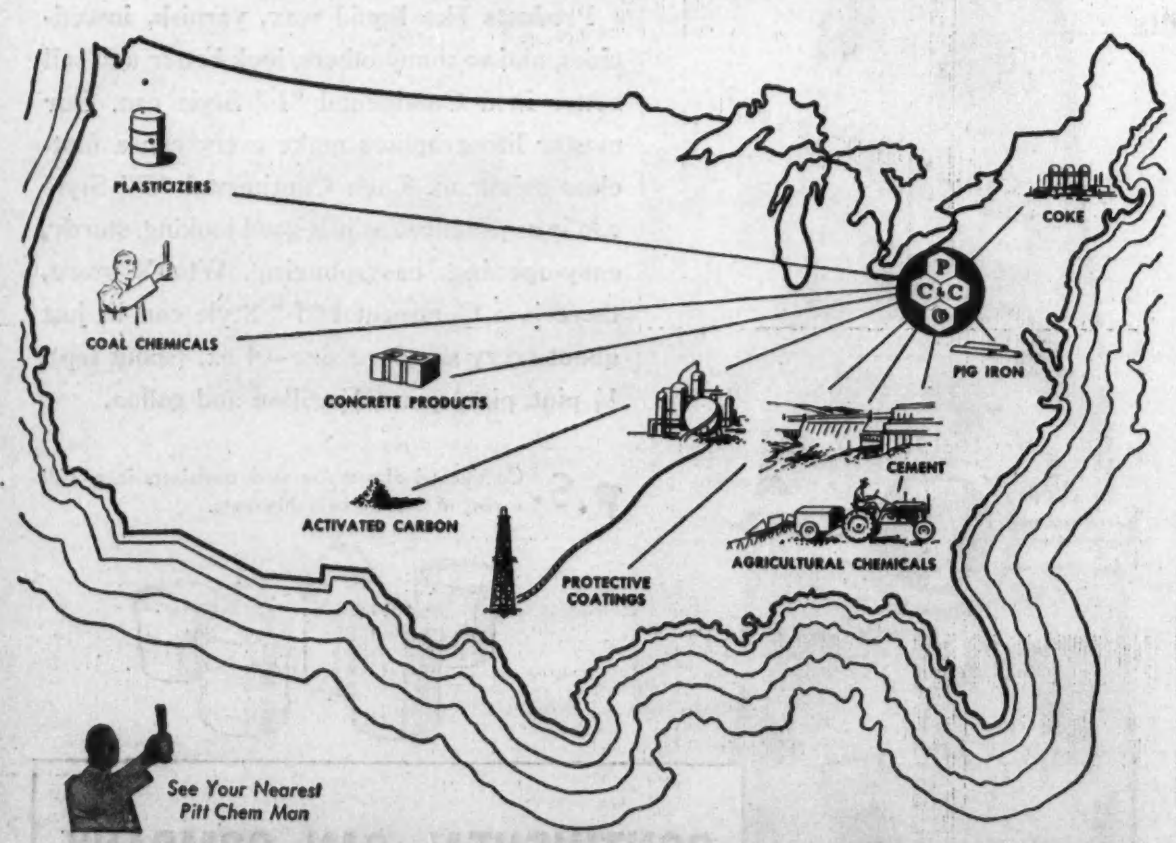
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Acid anthracine brown FGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown 2BN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L conc., 150%	lb	2.18	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb	2.79	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb	1.06	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb	2.42	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet 6	lb.	1.31	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.

Black, blue No. 550	lb	.81	—
Jet, No 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown, R, conc	lb	1.72	—
Orange, R, brilliant	lb	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb	1.37	—
Yellow G	lb	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

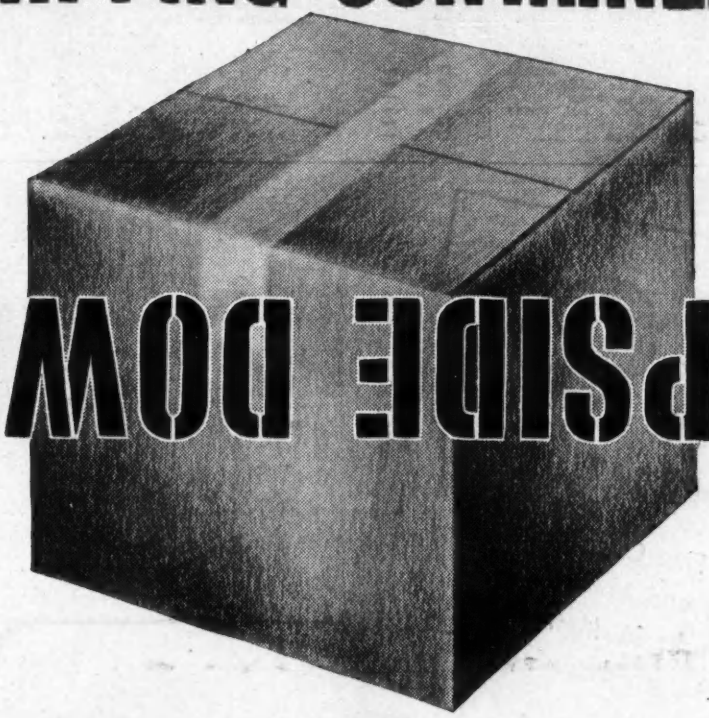
Serving the Nation
with Basic Products for
INDUSTRY and AGRICULTURE



W&D 3478

P C&C O
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO. GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH 19, PA
OFFICES: New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Tulsa • Houston • Los Angeles • San Francisco

WHY WE LOAD LIQUID SHIPPING CONTAINERS



The manufacturing process is over. Your product has been bottled, capped, labeled and cartoned. You'd think our work and responsibility stopped there. But you're dealing with Strong Cobb . . . and you've a right to expect extra precautions in handling your order.

So we place the ready-to-ship cartons *upside down* on our storage room skids. Before it's time to load them onto trucks or boxcars, any carton containing a leaking bottle will scream for attention. Should that happen, the carton is pulled off, every bottle re-examined and repacked before shipment.

Nothing is taken for granted at Strong Cobb, for we settle for nothing less than a perfect product. Your private formula pharmaceutical manufactured by us must be a credit to your name and ours.

TABLETS, CAPSULES, LIQUIDS, CREAMS

Talk it over with our Technical Sales Director—the best friend your product has!

Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

STRONG COBB

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1933 2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

IN CANADA: STRONG COBB OF CANADA, LTD., 306 ST. PAUL STREET W., MONTREAL

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde, USP, Inhibited

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O ..... lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Jet ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine R, extra ..... lb. .60 - —
Y extra ..... lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc ..... lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc ..... lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B ..... lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc ..... lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B ..... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc ..... lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc ..... lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .65 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.36
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .30 - .40
Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .20 - .25
powd., bbls. bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles ..... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.42.85 - —
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst. tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd. tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 2.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 2.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo.150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Eserine, bots. ..... oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots ..... oz.32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz.34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .39 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¾- .09½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - .20
85-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20¼
NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾- .16
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 96% dms ..... lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. ..... gal 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lots, works lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms ..... lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylaliphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaliphanaphthylamine)
Ethylanilin (See Monoethylanilin).
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - .11
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms ..... lb. .35 - .42½
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP hcts oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs ..... lb. 7.30 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
French, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .05¾- .06
Tunisian, bgs ..... lb. .06½- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .83 - .95
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 66% protein, bgs., Balto area ..ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ..ton.130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ..ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-96% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ..ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine ..ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l., ton.36.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 58-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l. ton.36.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine ..ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l. ..ton.40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ..ton.41.60 Nom.
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ..ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works ..lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0420- .045

ENCO
CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Distributors of Heavy and Fine Chemicals from Basic Producers both here and abroad. Shipment from warehouse stocks in Metropolitan New York or direct from producers' plants.

We solicit inquiries on

CAUSTIC SODA, Solid

SODA ASH, Light

EPSOM SALTS U.S.P. and Technical

TARTARIC ACID U.S.P.

Excellent quality, Spanish manufacture continuously available in substantial quantity.

MENTHOL U.S.P.

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WRITE, WIRE, PHONE OR CABLE

ENCO Chemical Corporation
formerly Neuberg Chemical Corporation—Est. 1910
441 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Telephone—MUrray Hill 7-4170 Cable: Encofan New York or Neuberg New York

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62

Fuller's earth, dom powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton 37.20 - —
spent, bulk Bayonne ton 2 00 - 4.00
imported, bgs c.l ton 30 00 - 40 00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —

Fusel oil, refined dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .29¼
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .28

Fustic extract cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liquid No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —

Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25

Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.i., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .103 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —

Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb 1.25 - —

Gelsenium root, bls lb. .23 - .26

Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27

Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.55
standards, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60

Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 8.50
root, African, bls lb. .31 - .31½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 - .63
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs lb. .59 - .60
Rhatton, bgs. lb. .59 Nom.
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .30 - .31

Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 - 16.00

Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 - —

Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
120 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Bone glue l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .26½ - —

Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .34
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .35
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .40
297-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .41
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .43
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .44½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .46
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .47

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs

Glycerin crude saponification 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .40¾ - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .54½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½ - .54¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½ - .53¾
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾ - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼ - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅝ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅝ - —

Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)

Glyoxal, 30%, dms, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb 18 - —

Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 23.50 - 24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 - 21.50

Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb 13 - 13½

Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.60 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 3.90 - 4.25

Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 - 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.50

Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .32½ - .33

Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .05¼ - —
house lb. .06 - —
white, choice lb. .08 - —
yellow lb. .06½ - —

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —
21-25% bbls., same basis lb. .41¼ - —
26-30%, bbls. same basis lb. .41¾ - —
31-35% bbls. same basis lb. .42¾ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45% bbls. same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾ - —
50% and over bbls. same basis lb. .48¾ - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are 1c higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1¼c.; El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½ - .44

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50

Green, marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs lb. 5.00 - —

Paris (see P.).

Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —

Pigment B kegs lb 1.35 - —

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .28 - .30

Guaiac resin NF cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51

Guaiacol cryst tins lb 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF bots, cbys lb 2.15 - 2.20

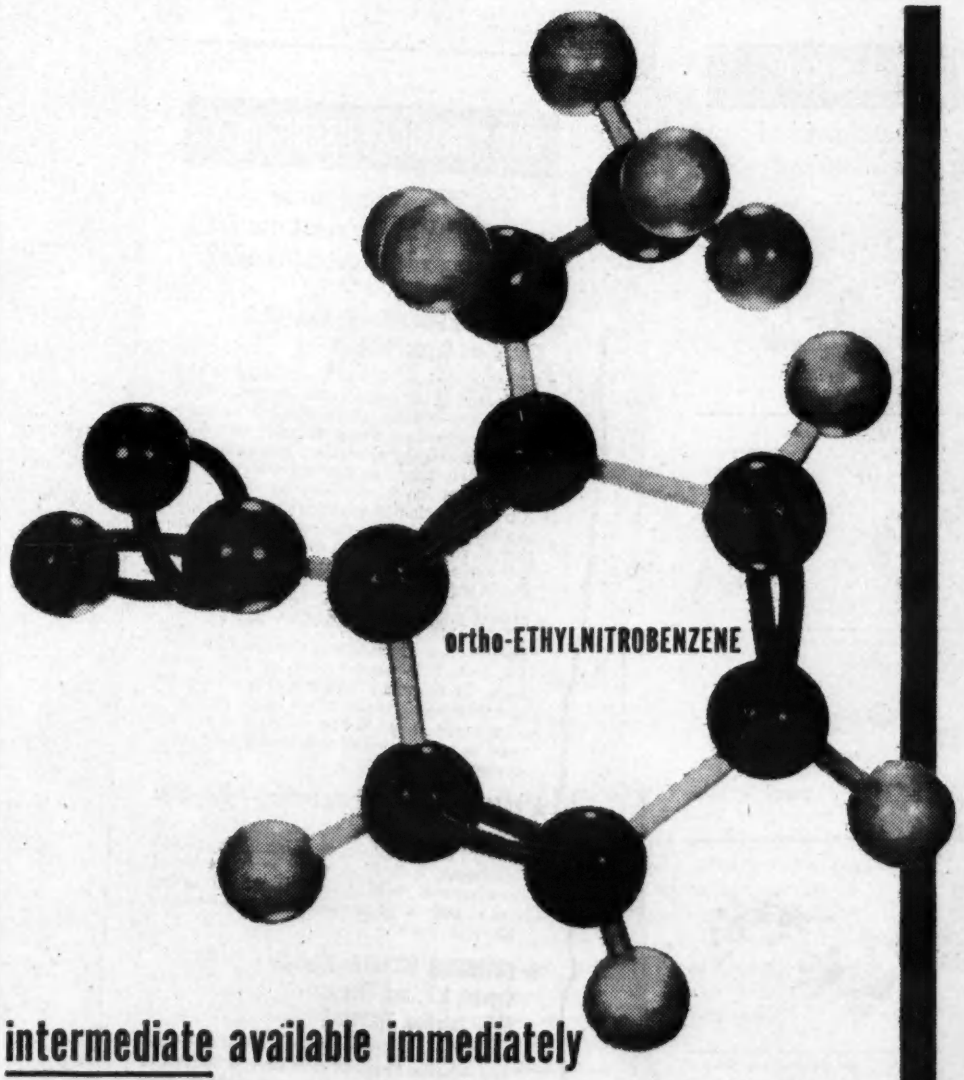
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb 3.15 - 3.20

Guarana powd cs lb 1.50 - 1.75

Gum accroides (see Gum xacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
powdered USP bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .43 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose bgs 23,000 lbs or more works, frt alld lb .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No 1 bgs lb. .25 - .27
No 2, bgs lb 20 - .22
No 3 bgs lb 17½ - 18¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb 32 - 33
CBB, bgs lb 27 - 28
CNE bgs. lb No prices.
DBB, bgs lb 27 - 28
DK, bgs lb 22 - 24
dust, bgs lb. .12½ - .13¼

Formaldehyde, Methanol-Free, Uninhibited—Gum, Ghatti

Gum, copal, Manila, soft, MA, bgs lb. .23 - .26
W8, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .30 - .31
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .14¼
nubs and chips bgs lb .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .14¼
unscraped bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb .14 - .16
nubs bgs lb 22 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No 2 bgs lb 23 - .25
No. 3 bgs lb. .09½ - .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½ - .11
seeds bgs lb .12½ - .13¼
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid Atl States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17½ - —
wood-rosin type dms. c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17½ - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .29 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.50
Ghatti No 1 bgs lb 35 - 37
No 3, bgs lb 31 - 33



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In Monsanto's ortho-ethylnitrobenzene, you may find the solution to some of your troubles with chemical shortages. Ortho-ethylnitrobenzene is available for immediate shipment. It probably has many uses yet to be discovered. Look over the properties of this Monsanto product and see if it has research possibilities for you.

APPROXIMATE PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: 151.1
Appearance: Yellow to green, clear liquid.
Assay: 99-100% (including approx. 4% to 6% para isomer)
Boiling Point: About 228° C.
Crystallizing Point: About −12° to −14° C.
Refractive Index at 25° C.: 1.53
Solubility: Miscible in most organic solvents, immiscible in water.
Specific Gravity at 25°/25° C.: 1.1

For quotations and information on immediate delivery, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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Benzyl Chloride
Benzoic Acid, Technical
Ortho-Anisidine
Ortho-Ethylnitrobenzene
Ortho-Phenylphenol
Phenolsulfonic Acid
Toluenesulfonic Acid, Tech.

FOR AVAILABILITY INFORMATION

on the following Monsanto intermediates, check with the nearest Monsanto Sales Office

Cyclohexylamine
Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene
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Ortho-Aminobiphenyl
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Phenetidine
Salicylic Acid, Technical
Sodium Benzoate, Tech.
Thiourea

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URGENT! *Please return tank cars, carboys and drums as quickly as possible. Containers are "tight." Your supplier can give you better service if you return containers immediately.*

Gum, Guaiac—Kola Nuts

Gum, guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls....lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bbls....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs....lb. .31½ - .32¾
Kino, cs....lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs....lb. .32 - .39
Mastic, cs....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks....lb No stocks.
Scammony, cs....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs....lb .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs....lb. 3.60 - 4.10
No. 2, cs....lb 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs....lb 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs....lb .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.42.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs....lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls....lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole bls....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls....lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs....lb. .23 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works. lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26½ - —
USP dms. 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .13 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works....lb .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms....lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd....lb .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb 71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms. 50 lbs up, frt. alld....lb 17.00 —
works....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb 18.00 —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 —
Hops, NF, bls....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls....lb .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots....oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. cans, works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd lb. 03¼ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis....lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .215 - .24
tanks....lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W Coast 2c. per lb. higher
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald....lb. 76 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns....lb. 7.90 - 8.40
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs....lb .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs....lb. .50 - .56

I

Iceland moss, bgs....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms....lb 60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat. chests....lb 2.14 - 2.16
synth. paste, 20%, bbls....lb .28 - 28½
Indol, CP, bots....lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms. dlvd....lb 4.90 —
tins, dlvd....lb 5.00 —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs....lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resubl, USP bots, jars lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorhydroxyquinolin NF, dms lb 3.30 —
Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs....lb 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans....lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans....lb. 7.65 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns....lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquid 28 oblds., c.l., works lb 09 —
l.c.l., works....lb. 09¾ —
acetate, USP 1X, cbys....lb .16 —
drms....lb. .17 —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots....lb.12.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l. bbls. works 100 lbs 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works....lb. .07½ - .09
solut 42 Be (30% basis tanks. works 100 lbs 3.45 —
Citrate gran, dms....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate N.F. powd....lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe, dms. frt. alld lb. .24¼ - —
Oxalate gran, dms....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate (4% Fe dms. frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l....lb. .41 - —
ton lots....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs. c.l. works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown USP gran. dms lb .55 - .58
Oxalate dms lb 25½ - 28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 30½ - 33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25½ - 28½
Isoborneol, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns....lb. .70 - .97
Propionate, dms....lb 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns....lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate dms, works lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde dms, works lb 50 - 53
Isoeugenol, cns....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, cms., c.l., works....lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l. same basis....lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis....lb. .12½ - .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine)
Isoquinoline, dms., works....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls....lb .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls....lb .43 - .45
powd, bbls, bgs....lb .47 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs....lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms....lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns....lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, fiber, dms....lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fiber, dms....lb. .15 - .15½
Kava Kava root, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark. 42-44 specific gravity, w w tanks, gal .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 —
Okla flex, 41-43 s.g. w w tanks gal. .0925 - .09625
Penn, Western, 45 s.g. w w., tanks gal. .11 —
Kola nuts, bgs....lb. .06 - .09

FOR SPORTSMEN ONLY···

How many of these animal tracks can you identify?

See next column for answers

Just as these footprints represent a few of the characteristic animal tracks you might find on your next hunting trip, the above fine chemicals are typical of the many groups produced by B&A for exacting industrial applications.

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Crystal and Crystal Reagent

B&A Magnesium Nitrate is produced in two grades: Crystal and Crystal Reagent. Both assay 99% minimum and are low in undesirable impurities. Being virtually free from iron, lead and chlorides, the Reagent grade is particularly suited for use as a source of very pure magnesium oxide. Uses for Magnesium Nitrate include the preparation of catalytic mixtures for organic synthesis and preparation of catalysts for the petroleum industry. It is also used in the manufacture of dry colors and in pyrotechnics.

★ **SODIUM FLUOBORATE, Technical—$NaBF_4$**

B&A Sodium Fluoborate is a white, free-flowing crystalline powder assaying 94% minimum. In the metal industry, it finds use in heat-treating aluminum alloys and as an inhibiting agent in powder metallurgy. It is also used in preparation of metal surface-treating compounds.

★ **POTASSIUM BORATE, Tetra-Purified—$K_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$**

B&A Potassium Borate, Tetra, is offered in the form of white uniform crystals assaying 99.5% minimum. It is used in the manufacture of brazing and welding fluxes; in heat-treating salts; and in preparation of diazo dyes for blueprint paper.

★ **POTASSIUM ACETATE—$KC_2H_3O_2$**
Crystal, N.F. and Technical
60% Solution, Technical

B&A Potassium Acetate is produced in crystal and solution forms to meet varying industrial requirements. All grades are notable for consistent high purity and uniformity. The crystal grades assay 99% minimum. Potassium Acetate is used in manufacturing pharmaceuticals and fine organic chemicals; as a humectifier in the production of paper, textiles, leather, rayon, cellophane, glue, etc.; to control humidity in warehouses; and as an ingredient for antifreeze mixtures.

If you have ever done any tracking you'll probably recognize these tracks as (1) 'Coon; (2) Bear; (3) Deer; (4) 'Possum.

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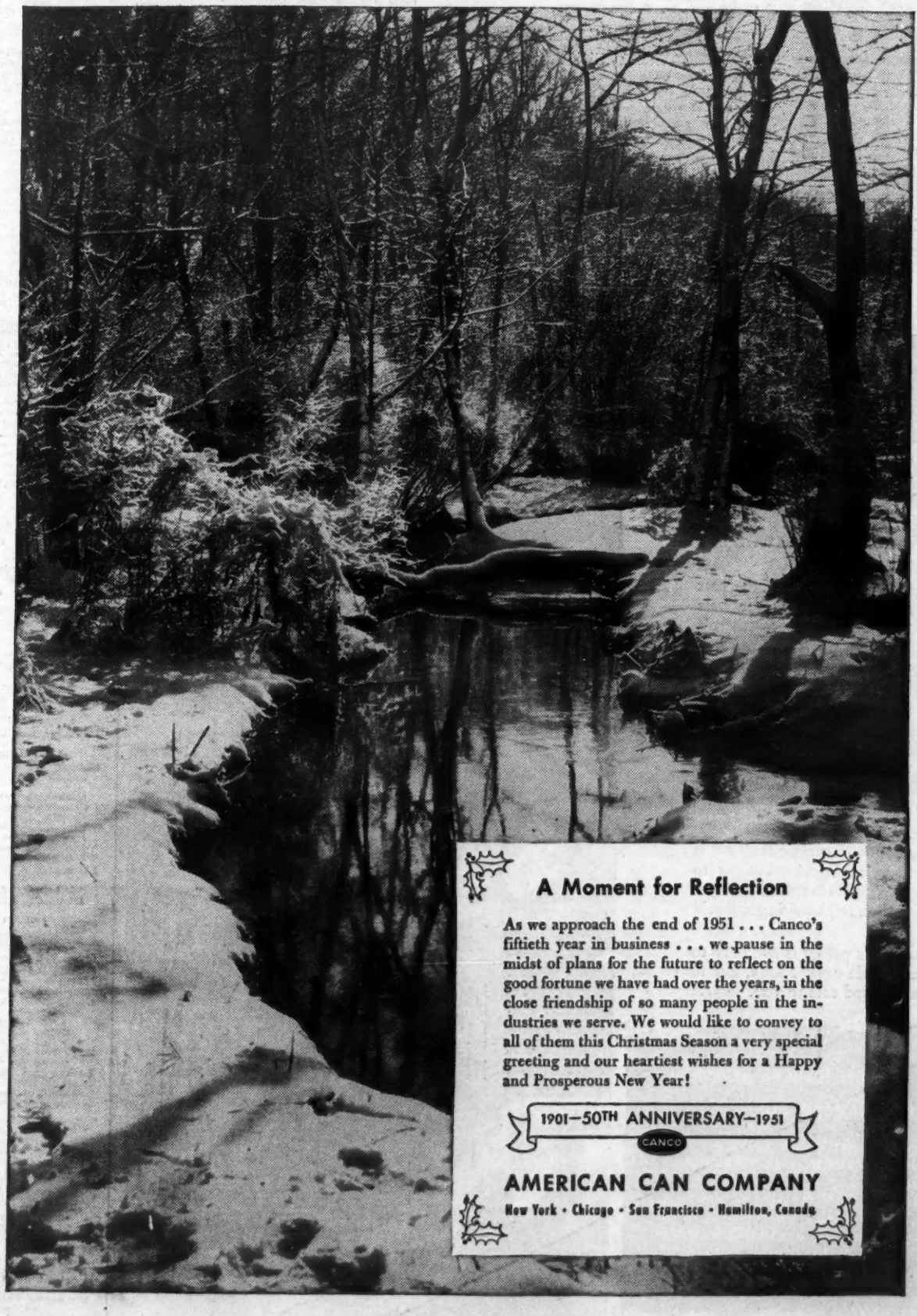
A Moment for Reflection
As we approach the end of 1951 . . . Canco's fiftieth year in business . . . we pause in the midst of plans for the future to reflect on the good fortune we have had over the years, in the close friendship of so many people in the industries we serve. We would like to convey to all of them this Christmas Season a very special greeting and our heartiest wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year!
1901—50TH ANNIVERSARY—1951
CANCO
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
New York • Chicago • San Francisco • Hamilton, Canada

Kyanite—Magnesium Carbonate

Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton 95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb .36 - .40
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb .1600- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb .11½- .12
Portuguese, bls lb .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls lb .11½- .12
USP, dms., works lb .35 - .39
Lauryl chloride dms., works, frt. equald lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb .16 - .20
select, bls lb .70 - .80
Lead acetate white crystals, bbls., lb .24 - —
gran., bbls lb .25 - —
powd., bbls lb .25 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 90 lbs. or over lb .25½ Nom.
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .29¾ Nom.
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb .42 Nom.
l.c.l. lb .43 Nom.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .1915- —
l.c.l., works lb .2015- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb .39 - —
Iodide, NF V. jars lb 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms. lb .38 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. lb .19 - —
St. Louis lb .1880- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb .37 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb .37½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb .38 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb .18 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb .24¾- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb .32½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb .24½- —
l.c.l. lb .24¾- —
Oxide, fused, bbls lb .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb .42¼- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .2155- .2157
l.c.l., same basis lb .2255- .2257
97% PbO_2, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .2182- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .2282- —
Lead, red, 96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .2207- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .2307- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb .46½- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb .55 - —
ton lots lb .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb .43 - —
ton lots lb .44 - —
less ton lots lb .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb .15¾- —
24% Pb, dms lb .21½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .1715- .2271
l.c.l., same basis lb .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .1918- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb .20¼- .27
powd., bbls lb .31 - .35
Root, bls lb .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb .05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 10.00 - —
Longview, Ark. ton 10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton 13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 12.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton 14.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton 10.00 - —
Redick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb 6.25 - 6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 6.15 - 6.45
96-96%, dms. lb 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots lb 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 - —
dms., works lb 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb 5.75 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk Midwest mills ton 68.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 66.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs lb 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .079 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .0865- .0890
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb .45 - .50
Leaves, NB lb .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb .60 - .63
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb 1.10 - 1.12
West Indian, cs lb 1.10 - 1.13
broken, cs lb .80 - .85
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb No stocks.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb .32 - .34¾
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb .31 - —
USP, light ctns lb .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton 36.50 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .12 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb .11¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Even in Sub-zero Weather...

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CAUSTIC CARS HELP INSURE EASY UNLOADING WITHOUT STEAMING!

During the transportation delays of the past winter, a car of liquid caustic soda was shipped January 25 from Columbia-Southern's Natrium, West Virginia, plant . . . arrived Chicago January 30 . . . spotted February 9 . . . unloaded February 12 *without the use of steam, and with a full line within a minute.*

During this nineteen day period the car was in transit, outside temperatures were mostly below freezing, twice reaching as low as 15 degrees below zero! Yet easy unloading was assured by the efficiency of the Columbia-Southern designed car.

The Columbia-Southern caustic tank car is one of the many valuable contributions to industry made by Columbia-Southern, pioneer in better transportation and handling of liquid caustic soda.

Columbia-Southern's policy is not only to make the highest grade caustic soda, but to ship it with caution and care to you.

Among the tank car features pioneered by Columbia-Southern are:

· the patented tank car lining which permits delivery of liquid caustic soda without metallic pick-up—in any concentration · the fusion welding which eliminates rivets as a possible source of leaks · increased tank car insulation · greatly improved heating equipment · and numerous other unloading and safety improvements.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES:
FIFTH AVENUE AT BELLEFIELD • PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS • HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • ST. LOUIS

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-96%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, i.c.l., works ton.49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, tused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms. c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate bbls lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate bgs lb. 12 - 12¼
Borate tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate bbls. works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S E. ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.80.00 Nom.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.51.00 - 52.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms. works lb 40 43
reagent 50-lb. dms., works lb 85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .30 - .31
Chilean, bls. lb. .23 - .24
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs., lb. 9.20 Nom.
Chinese, cs. lb.10.10 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cs lb 8.10 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloraniline, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - .46
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .34
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½ - .51½
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .51 - .54
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - .37½
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms. same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., works. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich. and Ill. Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .66¼ - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate cns., 100 lbs. or extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
extra cns. lb. 2.80 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - .12
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Methyl iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 3.25
Lactate, dms i.c.l., works lb. .35 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF fib. dms lb. 5.40 —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns. 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.25 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85

Magnesium Chloride—Mica, Wet-Grd., Extra Fine

Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots kgs. same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .136 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .146 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone A cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns lb 6.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl-)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd. paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —

WE NEED YOUR EMPTY DRUMS

The problem of obtaining enough metal chemical containers to avoid shipping delays has become acute

THE PROMPT RETURN of our empty drums will relieve the situation substantially . . . will help to keep the flow of chemicals moving to you.

Every drum of Shell chemicals now carries self-addressed return markings. You simply have your delivery agent pick up the drum when empty and return it to the address on the label . . . freight collect.

Return your empties . . . you'll get your chemicals quicker.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
EASTERN DIVISION:
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
WESTERN DIVISION:
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago
Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark
IN CANADA
Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Mica, Wet-Grd., Paint or Lacquer—Oil, Cajeput

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb. .07¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss R. W of Rockies 1c higher ¼c higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¾- .17
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .43
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. 24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb lots lb. 25¼ - —
Edible milk sugar in 5lb., dms. 1c. higher.
USP, 5lb. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. 30¼ - —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, industrial, tanks, New York gal. .33½- —
New Orleans gal. .29½- .30
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd. E lb. .10¼- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 13.40 -13.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .63 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tenquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. cms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11 - —
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 51.00 -52.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 -76.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 59).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625 —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .11 - .13½
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468 —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128 —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769 —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729 —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869 —
6, Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743 —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696 —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696 —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655 —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424 —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913 —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 —
pottery 200 mesh bulk, Rochester N. Y. ton. 18.25 —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs. works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.80 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt alld over 70 lbs. dm 49 40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l. works lb. .33 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .38
18-25 cps. c.l. lb. .35 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .36 .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 .48
5-6, 40-60 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, amms., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works. unit-ton. 3.25+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 —
Nitropropane 1, dms. dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .49 - .50
splits, bgs., afloat lb. .48 - .49
West Indian, bgs lb. .38½- .39
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 —
l.c.l. gal. .21 .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.65 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.15 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed bots lb. 100.00 130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .16¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 - 6.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 14.50 -16.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.45 —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.90 —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)
Bone, dms. works gal 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.45 - 2.70

LET'S GET DOWN TO "Essentials"

Felton Quality Control starts right back at the prime source. That's why discriminating users consider the Felton Essential Oils listed here always the best dollar values offered.

- ☐ Almond
- ☐ Anise
- ☐ Bay
- ☐ Bergamot
- ☐ Birch
- ☐ Bois de Rose
- ☐ Cananga
- ☐ Cassia
- ☐ Cedarleaf
- ☐ Cedarwood
- ☐ Cherry Laurel
- ☐ Cinnamon
- ☐ Citronella
- ☐ Clove
- ☐ Copaiba
- ☐ Coriander
- ☐ Eucalyptus
- ☐ Geranium
- ☐ Grapefruit
- ☐ Guaiacwood
- ☐ Labdanum
- ☐ Lavandin
- ☐ Lavender
- ☐ Lemon
- ☐ Lemongrass
- ☐ Limes
- ☐ Orange
- ☐ Patchouly
- ☐ Peppermint
- ☐ Petitgrain
- ☐ Pimenta
- ☐ Rosemary
- ☐ Sage
- ☐ Sandalwood
- ☐ Spike
- ☐ Spearmint
- ☐ Thyme
- ☐ Vetivert
- ☐ Wintergreen
- ☐ Ylang Ylang

GET IN TOUCH WITH US NOW FOR LATEST QUOTATIONS!

AROMATICS • PERFUME BASES • ESSENTIAL OILS

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

PLANTS: BROOKLYN, N. Y. • LOS ANGELES, CAL. • MONTREAL, QUE. • PARIS, FRANCE
SALES OFFICES: ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DALLAS • PHILADELPHIA
ST. LOUIS • TOLEDO • TORONTO
STOCKS CARRIED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Oil, calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.26	- .42
white, dms	lb.	.26	- .45
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	9.25	-11.15
rectified, cns	lb.	9.75	-13.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.40
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	57.00	-70.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	4.95	- 6.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3675-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3725-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.3960-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.4010-	—
tanks	lb.	.3825-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3860-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3910-	—
tanks	lb.	.3735-	—
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.4550-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.3300	Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3475-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3525-	—
tanks	lb.	.3375-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l	lb.	.3625-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3675-	—
tanks	lb.	.3525-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.3450-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3500-	—
tanks	lb.	.3350-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.80	- 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- .65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	280.00	-340.00
Chaulmoogra No. cns. dms	lb.	55	.70
Chinawood see Oil tung)			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	50.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.05	- 2.40
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.50	- 2.60
Java type, cns	lb.	.90	- 2.25
Clove, USP from buds, cns., dms	lb.	3.65	- 4.25
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.13¼-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.12¼-	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.14½-	.14¾
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.90	- 2.00
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02¼-	—
refined, dms	lb.	.20	- .20½
tanks	lb.	.17¾-	—
Costus, bots	oz.	19.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13	Nom.
tanks, Texas	lb.	.12¾	Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¾-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20
tanks	lb.	.17¾-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	5.75	- 7.50
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.60	- 7.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	6.25	- 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.55
70-75%, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.55
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.85	- 3.65
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.11½-	.12
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.11½-	.12
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.14	- —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.14	- —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.15	- —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.15	- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50	- 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	19.50	-25.25
Bourbon, cns	lb.	14.00	-24.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	19.00	-24.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	1.70	- 2.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.11	- .12
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.14	- .15
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Gualacwood, cns	lb.	1.65	2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood tech cns	lb.	.65	1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel dms. cns	lb.	3.90	4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns	lb.	4.15	- 5.45
38-40%, ester, cns	lb.	5.75	- 6.75
40-42%, ester, cns	lb.	6.50	- 8.25
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.95
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Messina, cns	lb.	3.65	- 3.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.35	- 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	8.10	- 8.60
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.75	- 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	-15.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.	lb.	.2190-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2240-	.2290
tankcars	lb.	.2090	Nom.
tankwagon	lb.	.2060	Nom.
Boiled linseed oil, .004c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	4.35	- 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	7.00	- 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.10½-	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1790-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1880-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1660-	—
tanks	lb.	.1520-	—
Mineral white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.34	- .35
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.37	- .38
20°, dms.	lb.	.36	- .37
30°, dms	lb.	.34	- .35
Neroli, NF, French bots	lb.	175.00	-195.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00	- —
Oil, niaouli, cns	lb.	1.95	- 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.35	- 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.90	- 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.26½-	.27
tankcars	lb.	.24½-	.25
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.23	- —
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	- —
Olive, commercial, dms	lb.	1.85	- —
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.00	- 2.15
foots, dms.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.80	- 1.50
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Messina, cns	lb	4.00	5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	223.00	—
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.19	- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	9.50	-17.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.17¼-	—
refined, dms	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks	lb.	.20	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.,	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.00	- 7.85
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Perilla crude dms	lb	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	3.10	3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.55	- 2.85
Oil, pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.75½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½-	—
l.c.l., whse	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.127	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies Siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	10	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.22	- .22¼
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	-55.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.70	- 1.10
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 3.60
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-23.50
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	12.00	-13.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00	- 2.65
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	10.90	-14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.1250-	.1300
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1780-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1880-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1660-	—
tanks	lb.	.1520-	—
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms	lb.	.65	- 1.25
natural Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	- 2.20
Savin, cns	lb	2.75	3.00
Savory cns	lb	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd. dms., l.c.l.	lb	.38	.39
Shingle stain tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal	31	—
l.c.l., works	gal	33	—
tanks, works	gal	20	—
Oil, snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.12⅜	Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1673-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1723-	.1773
tanks	lb.	.1573-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1568-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1618-	.1668
tanks	lb.	.1468-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.18	- .18¼
tanks	lb.	.15½-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	7.25	8.75
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms	lb.	.1830	.1880
tankcars	lb.	.1720-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1710-	.1760
tankcars	lb.	.16	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	3.15
Sweet birch USP, Northern, cns	lb	4.95	5.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.00	3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03	.03¼
refined, dms, c.l. works	lb	06½	07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	06¾	07¾
tanks, works	lb	05¼	06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11½	.13
Tansy, dms	lb	8.60	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	—
rectified NF, l.c.l., dms. ex tra works, South	gal	67	—
whse. N.Y.C.	gal.	77	—
Tar acid (see T).			

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Theobroma—Pectin

Oil, theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.98 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .37 - .37½
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
tanks lb. .38 - .38¼
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cas. lb.22.50 -25.50
Haitian, cns lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb.35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms. gal.10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis gal. .53½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63¼
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.25.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .18½- —
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk c.l., works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l. works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Iowa, and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2400- .2492
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —

Orange flowers, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .36 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .63 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, d m s., works lb. 1.16 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (use IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works, lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (use Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.60 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.38 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd. NF, African, cs. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, bgs lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98% dms., dlvd lb. .50 —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —

Paraffin prices in bgs and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP, X, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. 1.90 - .1960
10,000 lbs. lb. .1975- .1980
1,000 lbs. lb. .1980- .2050
smaller lots lb. .2060- .2300
Parnidehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene bgs. works, lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, bgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, bgs., frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.50
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs. lb. .40 - .46
powder, bxs. lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributer, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton.90.00 -91.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —

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OITICICA OIL

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You Save on Production Costs 3 Ways

1 ● Easier handling—PVO Oiticica Oil is permanently liquefied.

2 ● Oil raw material cost is lower—quality remains high.

3 ● Shorter cooking time than linseed or soyabean oils.

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Write for free literature describing characteristics and giving suggested formulations and cooking directions.

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LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyot & Co.
—Banks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
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MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Reg.
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NEW YORK—Garriguos, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker Industrial Oils
PORTLAND—Western Chemicals, Inc.

Some use Christmas bells...

Some use Christmas holly...

Some use a fat Santa Claus,
Round, red, and jolly...

But our wish takes all of them,
See? They're all here—
To say...

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

And a BRIGHT GOOD next year!

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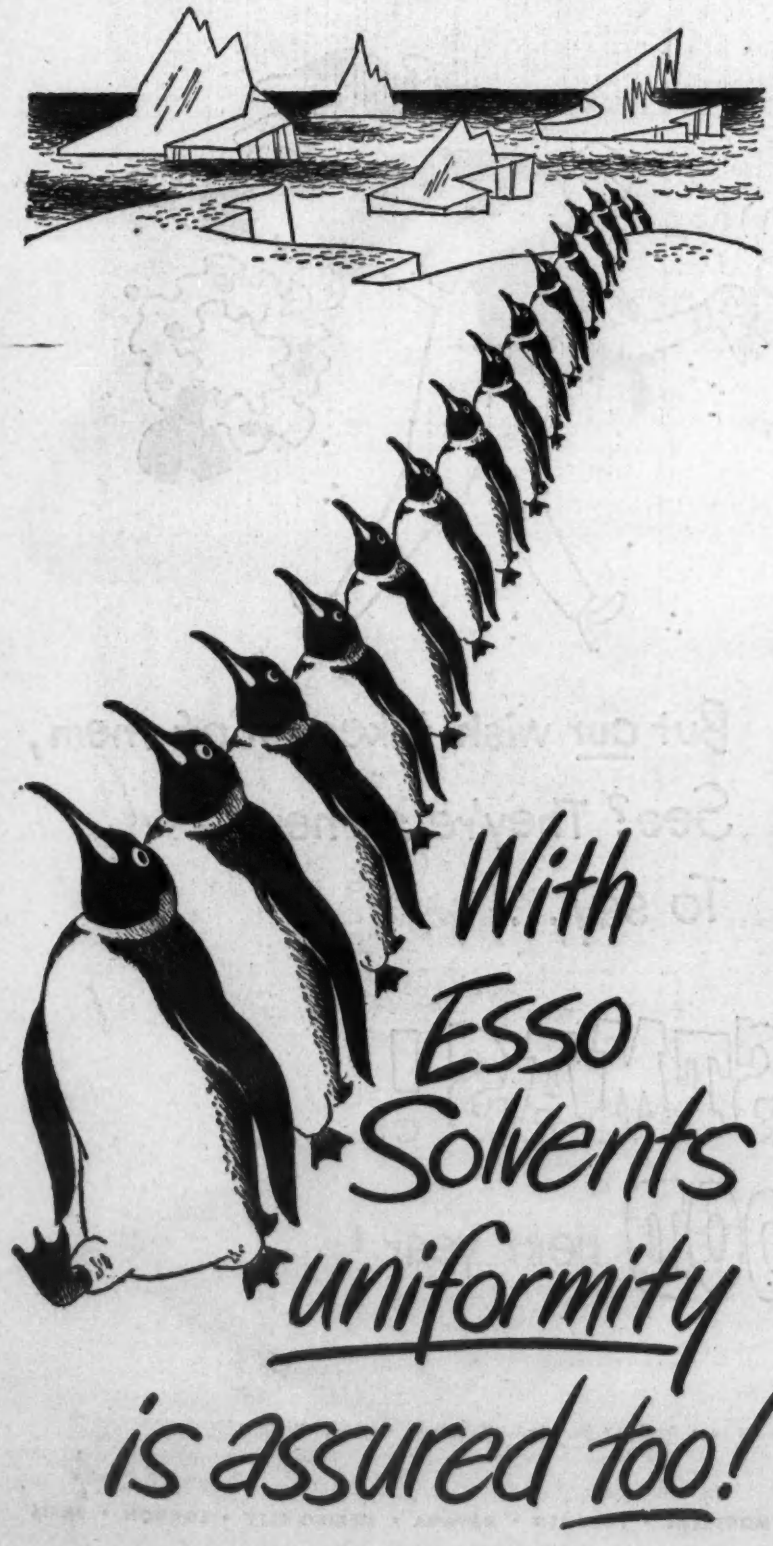
CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • ST. PAUL • MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAVANA • MEXICO CITY • LONDON • PARIS

Penicillin—Phenylethanolamine

Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.00	—
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots			
100,000 unit		.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots			
100,000 units.		.04	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3.	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot	lb.	1.57	1.59
Dec. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.47	1.48
Jan. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.44	1.45
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.39	1.40
Pepper, red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42	—
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Mississippi sports, bgs., source.	lb.	.30	.31
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
White, bgs	lb.	2.30	2.35
afloat	lb.	2.25	—
December shipment	lb.	2.10	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., oz truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. E	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
divd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
divd E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.05	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05⅝	.05¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅛	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅛	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
Petrolatum, USP, white, cream, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06¾	.07¼
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.05¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	3.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.06	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl	1.95	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany N. Y.	bbl	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl	2.34	—
Petroleum, diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N. Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.11625
No 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast tanks N J. N. Y.	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.165	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	.160
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26 C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles.	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.170
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lb.s.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19⅛
tar, distilled, dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Isocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.10	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb dms., works. lb. lots	lb	1.23	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms. works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., divd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250 lb. dms., divd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—



INDUSTRIAL USERS
know there's never a question about UNIFORMITY with Esso Petroleum Solvents. Exacting modern refining methods give Esso Solvents closely controlled uniformity for better processing.

YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS

1. **Uniformity** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
2. **Economy** — A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.
3. **Controlled evaporation** — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
4. **Solvency** — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.
5. **Modern handling methods** — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.
6. **Multi-storage availability** — Water terminals in industrial centers.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

ESSO

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Boston, Mass. — New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. Charleston, W. Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Phenylethyl acetate, dms..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 5.13 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works. lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms., works ..... lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works... lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l. c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns ..... lb. .30 - .37
dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works ..... 100 lbs.11.85 - —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms export lb 33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb 15 - .18
tankcars, works ..... 100 lbs.11.85 - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100 lbs kilo 13.20 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride NF bots oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials .... oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Pinetar refort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0545- —
whse. ..... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine 95% dms. frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms same basis lb. 1.75 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., divd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., divd. E ..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate bots kilo 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar 150° F. m.p. bbls., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... ton.37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06¼- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal works ..... oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ..... lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - .50
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .46 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36¼
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37½- .38
standard, bgs ..... lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34¼
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l ..... lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .65
Seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Polish, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Acetate, NF, dms ..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).

Potassium borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse... ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .16¼- .18
powd., bbls. dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .12 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms ..... lb .31 33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms .. lb. .26 .27
gran., dms ..... lb. .20 .22
powd. dms ..... lb. .29 .32
Chromate, tech., bgs ..... lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .37½- .38½
powder dms lb 40½ 41½
Cyanide, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25

Potassium guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms ..... lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal ..... unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¼ .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb 13 13½
Prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots ..... lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities ..... lb .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.53
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.30

Potassium silicate, solut., 30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .723
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½- —
powder, dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 1.08
tech., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works... lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95

HANDLED WITH CARE

attention to quality in NIALK* chemicals persists even to the selection of containers which will most assuredly safeguard quality in transit

NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL*	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

*Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Potassium-Zirconium Fluoride—Rice Bran

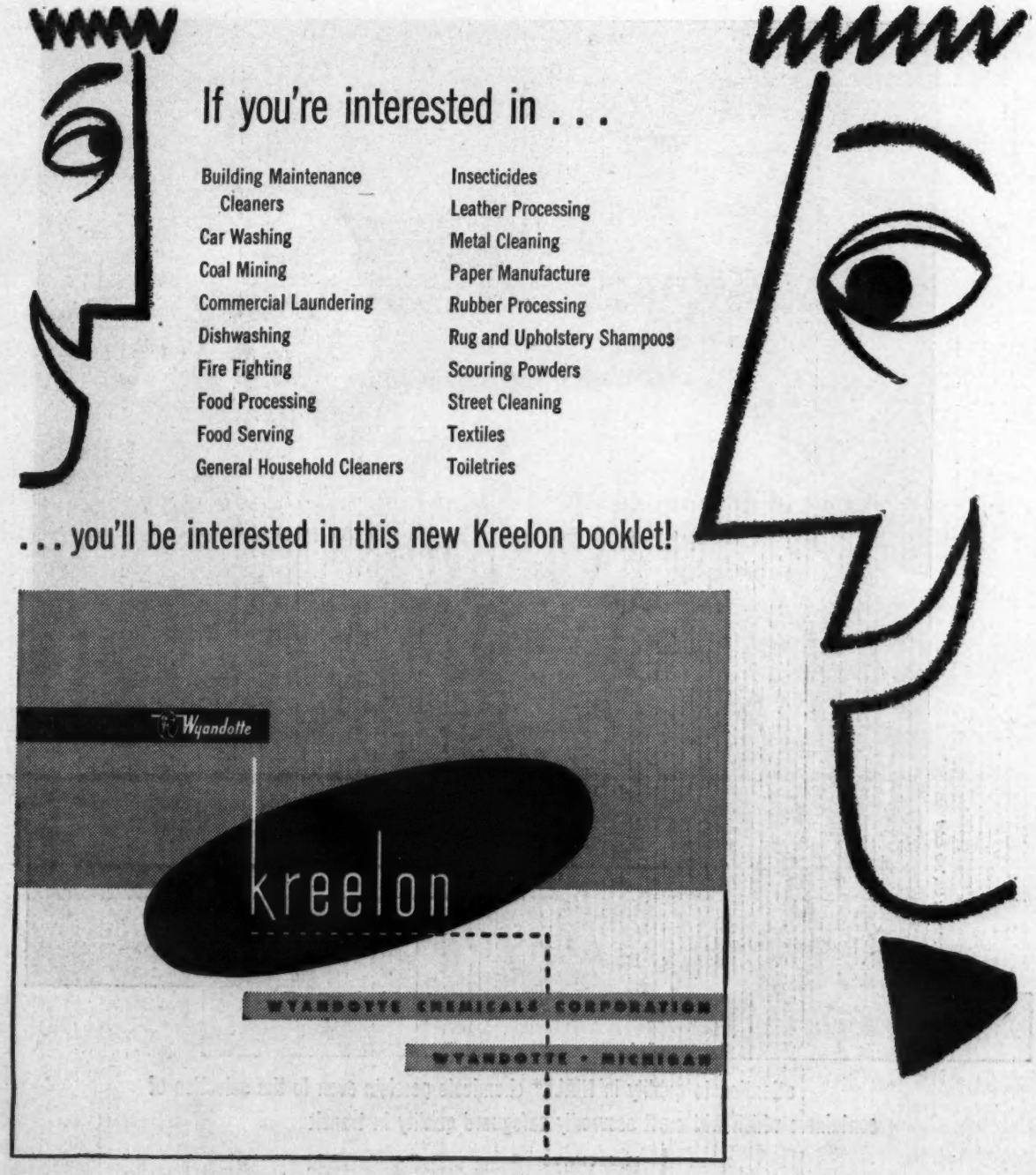
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.25 - —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb .08½ .09½
i.c.l. lb .09½ 10½
tanks lb .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .19½ 20½
l.c.l. frt. alld., E lb .20½ 21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb .17½ 18½
Propyleneglycol, USP dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb 20¼ 21¼
i.c.l., same basis lb .21¼- 22¼
tanks, same basis lb .18½ .19½
tech., dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb .19¼ .21¼
i.c.l., same basis lb .20¼- 22¼
tanks, same basis lb .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 - —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo .55.00 —
smaller lots kilo .55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red):
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald. gal. 1.67 : —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.70 : —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .99¼- 1.04¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, USERS (76 lbs.) net flask. 215.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V. cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. 56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, & St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½ —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .1225- .125
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; & St. Louis lb. .09¼ .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, bgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02¼- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. works lb. (03¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toners).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan bbls. frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.88 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd. bbls lb .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 8.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 —
Readily soluble, bots. dlvd kilo. 125.00 —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —



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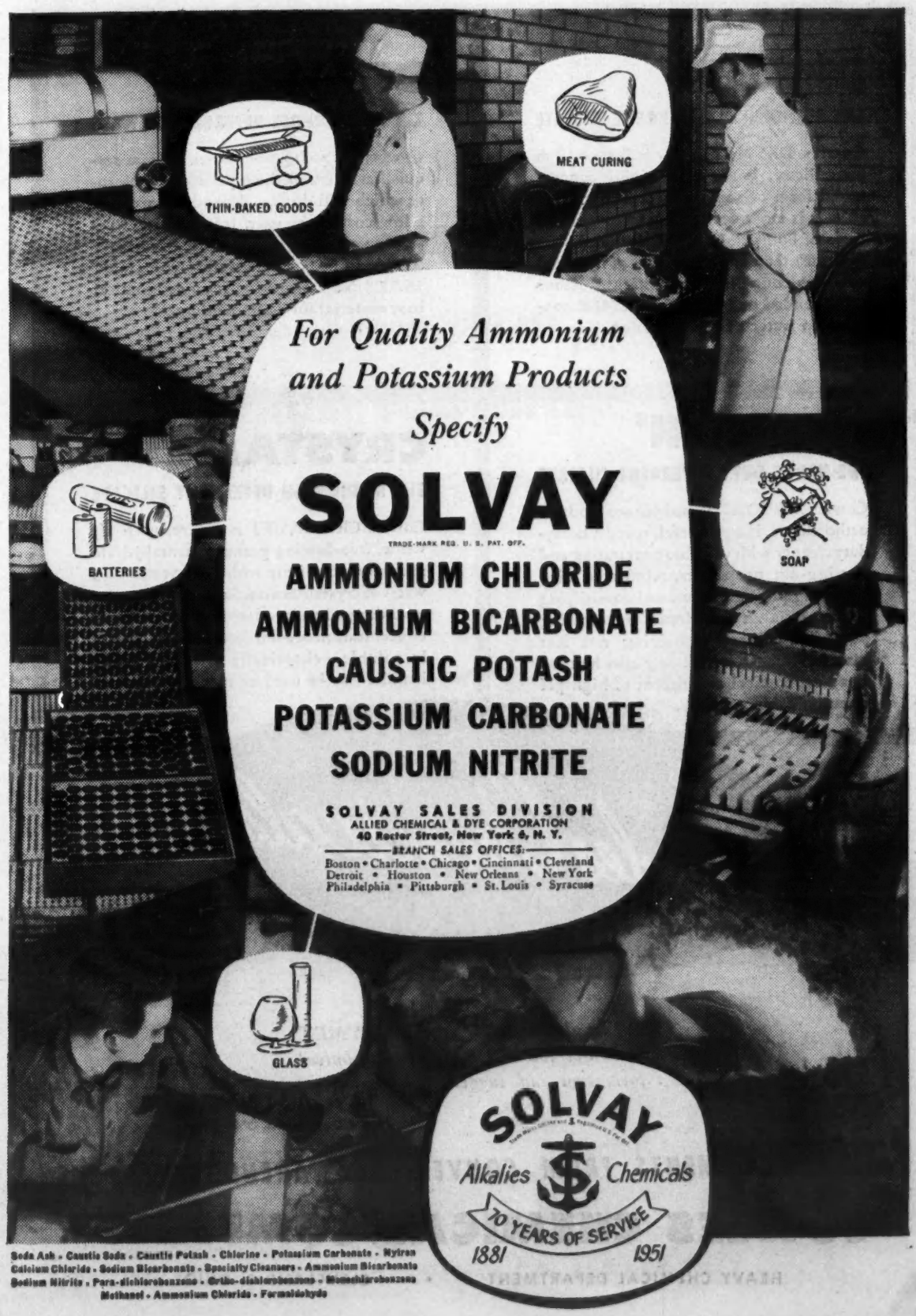
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte CHEMICALS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
WYANDOTTE, MICH.
Offices in Principal Cities

Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½ — smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers bls lb. 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .10½ - .11
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
Rotenone CP bbls. works lb 20 00 — —
tech bbls works lb 16 50 — —
Rottenstone bgs. c.l., mines ton 40 00 — —
l.c.l., mines ton 48 00 — —
Rue herb bls lb .35 .40
Rutin, 10 kilos fib dms gram .03 .04
smaller lots, fib. dms gram .03 - .04
Ryania 100% powd. bgs. works lb .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb .73 — activated ground with lime bbls lb. .45 .50
Saccharin USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.60 — smaller lots lb 1 70 1.80
powd. soluble insoluble, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 — smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Safflower Egyptian bls lb .65 .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 24.00 - 27.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 .11
Dalmatian, bls lb. .61 - .62
Greek tancy bls lb No stocks.
Officinalis, Italian, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Greek, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
Spanish bls lb. 12 - .12½
Syrian, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
Sago flour, refined, bgs. lb. .08¾ - .09
unrefined bgs lb. .07¼ - .07½
Sal soda (see Soda sals.
Saligenin cns lb 14 00 - 25.00
Salol, NF gran. bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 —
fib. dms. lb 1.07 1.08
powdered salol, 10c higher.
Salt, rock, nuriap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 — t.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 — paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. .94 — l.c.l. 100 lbs 1.15 —
Table, vacuum common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.09 — t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 —
Saltcake, dom bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 17.00 —
Saltpeter, cryst. bbls. 10 tons. 100 lbs. 14.15 — smaller lots 100 lbs 14 40 - 14.55
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - — smaller lots 100 lbs 11 75 - 12.25
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - — smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.25
NF gran dms lb 15¾ 17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb .65 .66
powd dms lb .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin NF, dms, cryst. powd. cns lb. 300.00 325.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No 1 cns lb 2.75 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .45 .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord bls lb. .35 .40
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls. lb. .15½ - .16
Spanish, bls lb. .08½ - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb .30 .35
Scammony resin, gum cns lb 1.95 2.10
powd. cns lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.00 - 17.60
Hydrochloride USP bots oz 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ - — smaller lots lb. .31 .33
Selenium powd. dms. alvd lb 3.25 —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2 45 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 .20 sifting, bgs lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls. lb. .16 - .19
powdered bls. oxs lb .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 1.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - .24½ natural, bgs lb. .16 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .26 - .30 natural, bgs. lb. .16½ - .17
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt alld lb .80 —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - — bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - — kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - — refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - — bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - — kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
No. 2, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Superfine bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .48½ - .51
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .48 - .49
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd. 325 mesh bgs., c.l., lll., works ton 25.00 — t.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 — t.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 — t.c.l., works ton 20.00 —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 — t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .38½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .88 —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½ — 1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝ — 500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝ — 100-oz lots oz. .79⅞ —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56½ — 1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅛ — 500 oz. lots oz. .53⅜ — 250-oz. lots oz. .55⅞ —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - — strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 —
Simaruba bark bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .30 - .35 Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .35 Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00 l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, ngs lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, cns lb. .15 - — Blue, cns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb .27 .31 crushed bls bbls lb .32 .35 powd., bbls lb .35 .37
Soda ash dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.60 — t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.85 4.62 bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.15 — t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.35 4.12 bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 1.30 — light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 — t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.75 - 4.52 bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.05 — t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.25 5.02 bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.20 —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - — t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.95 6.77 liquid, 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.55 — rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - — 70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 — rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 — solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - — t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.55 5.05
Sal bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.40 — t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.70 —
Soda lime USP dms lb 23 25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - — t.c.l., dms. lb. .12¾ - — NF, gran. dms. works lb .16 —
Sodium alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - — semi-refined, bbls. works lb. .54 - — NF white powd. dms. works, ton lots lb. 1.40 — smaller lots lb. 1.55 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs 8.50 — smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ - — t.c.l. dlvd lb 41½ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Arsenite dealers dms. works lb. .13½ Nom.
solution dms. works gal. 70 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls. dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP bbls. dms. 100 lbs or more lb. .42 .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 — t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.15 — powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 — t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ - — t.c.l., same basis lb 10¾ .11⅛
Bisulphite, powd. bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 —
Bifluoride, bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb 13½ - — t.c.l. same basis lb 14½ —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 — dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.65 3.85 t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 — t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.15 —
solut 35° bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.40 — t.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.80 4.30
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls kgs works lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - — t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.05 —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½ - — t.c.l., works lb .09½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech (see Salts).
USP dms lb .21 —
Chlorite, tech. dms., works lb .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - — t.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - — t.c.l., same basis lb 12½ - .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. .23 .28
USP XIV gran. dms lb .28 .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. .85 - 1.10 smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .168 - .188
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, c.l., 250 lb. dms., works lb. .14 - — l.c.l., dms. lb. .14¾ - — anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .17 - — l.c.l., dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11 l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼ l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - .11½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Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Fluoracetate—Sorbitol

Sodium fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
4 to 25 tins to case works lb. 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz tins, 16 to 64 to case works lb. 16.50 - 21.00
tribasic ton lots lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.90 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 2.00
solution 75% cbys. lb. 1.06 1.21
Hydride dms. works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½ .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.00 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.40 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.40 7.15
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .18½ - —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l. bbls., works. ton. 199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $34.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.10 - —
dms., c.l 100 lbs 4.95 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 6.45 —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 —
l.c.l. bgs. works 100 lbs 4.40 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.20 —
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works. lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 53.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾ - —
USP gran. dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½ - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .25 - .27
Truckloads of pentacmorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate dibasic anhydr bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
duohydrate, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms. Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
works lb. .19 .20½
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia. and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mc (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso Tex
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 1.85
tanks, works ton. 19.00 —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
tanks, works ton. 37.00 —
solid, bgs. works ton. 55.00 —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .577 .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 —
dms lb. .22½ - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
liquid 36-40% basis 100% tanks, works ton. 100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.15 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC. lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more works lb .28 —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash tanks, works gal. .31 .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F flash tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 .33
powd dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots works lb .17 —
less ton lots, works lb. .17¼ —
tanks, works lb. .15½ —

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ*

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

DRYORTH*

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET*

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

Cowles Chemicals

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

* REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENT WAREHOUSE STOCKS

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur	ton.	74.00	—
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24½	.26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.0600	—
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.0615	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.0630	—
Sparteine sulphate cns	oz.	.85	1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Spikenard root, bls	lb.	.32	.45
Spruce extract liq., reg., tanks, works	lb.	01¾	—
powd, super bgs, c.l. works, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
	lb.	.05¾	—
Squaw vine leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Squill red fortified powd, bbls, boxes	lb	1.60	—
White, bls	lb.	.10	.14
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.16	.20
St. Ignatius beans ngs	lb	No stocks	
St. John's bread edible, bls	lb.	.10	.13
Stainless steel flake dry, dms., works	lb	1.50	—
paste dms, works	lb	1 25	—
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)			
Star root (see Helonias root)			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	6.90	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.05	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.02	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.17	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	Nom.
l.c.l., spot	lb.	.08¾	.09
Rice, l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.11	.12
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.0660	.0710
Stavesacre seed, bxs	lb	.60	61
Stearin oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Stillingia root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Stoneroot, bls	lb	.07½	.08
Storax USP cs	lb	1.50	1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.17	.20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more	gram.	.324	—
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	.384	—
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	1.766	—
Strontium bromide, NF, cns	dms. lb.	.77	—
Carbonate, 92%, dms	lb.	.20½	.24½
Chloride, tech., bbls	lb.	.22	.24
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs	lb	3.37	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1025	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.1145	—
Oxalate, bbls., works	lb.	No prices.	
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb	1.65	—
Sulphate air-floated 95% 325 mesh bgs., works	ton.	56.70	66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works	lb.	2.80	2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots	oz.	32.50	39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.,	lb	3.00	3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd, cans, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	—
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs	oz.	1.14	—
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00	—
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21¼	.22¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¼	.23¼
tanks, works	lb.	.20	.21
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	2.50	3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
tech, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)			
Sulphabenzamide dms.	lb.	4.25	4.60
Sodium, dms.	lb.	4.25	4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drums,	kilo.	9.25	—
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms.	lb.	11.25	11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms.	lb.	10.60	11.10
powder	lb.	10.25	10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms.	lb.	12.25	12.75
powder	lb.	11.25	11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50	5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms.	lb.	10.65	11.15
powder, dms.	lb.	10.25	10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb	11.25	11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms	lb	8.90	9.40
powder, dms	lb	8.50	9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms	lb	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powder, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.50
Sulphaquinoxaline veterinary, dms	lb.	8.00	8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots, tins,	lb	7.00	7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots.,	dms lb	7.50	8 00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing dms	lb	4.00	4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms	lb	3.85	4.15
powder, dms.	lb	3.50	3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	3.50	3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.05	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.20	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	1.70	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	2.00	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract	long ton.	21.00	22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export	long ton.	25.00	27 50
domestic and Canada	long ton.	22 50	23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines,	100 lbs.	3.60	—
bbls	100 lbs	4.75	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	4.25	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.90	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.80	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs	3.10	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.05	—
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.40	—
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.40	—
refined, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.95	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.45	—
bbls, mines	100 lbs	3.80	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.65	—
washed, NF, bot	lb.	.11	—
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.03¼	—
liquid, com'l, cyls., works	lb.	.09	—
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
refrigeration cyls, l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	.36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¼	—
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock	short ton.	138.00	—
ground, same basis	ton.	135.00	—
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore	unit-ton.	.81	.82½
Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.83	—
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.	unit ton.	.87	—
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.			
Sweet basil, California, bgs.	lb.	1.10	1.15
imported, bgs	lb.	.90	1.00

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2,4,5-T, dms, c.l., works	lb	1.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb	1.65	—
Isopropyl ester dms, c.l., works	lb	1.70	—
l.c.l. works	lb	1.75	—
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs, c.l. works	ton.	35.00	35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	17 50	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	30.00
l.c.l.	ton.	28.00	35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
l.c.l. works	ton.	30.00	32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs, c.l. mines	ton.	15.25	35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, delv'd	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
inedible, extra	lb.	.07½	—
fancy	lb.	.07¾	—
special	lb.	.07	—
No. 1	lb.	.06¾	—
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	.08
50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.11¼	.11½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls	lb.	.13	.15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk	unit-ton.	8.00	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	8.25	—
Tansy leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs	lb.	.07¾	.08
medium grades, bgs	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Java, bgs	lb.	.06¾	.07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	40	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis,	gal.	56½	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	58½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	46½	—
50-53%, dms, c.l. same basis,	gal.	72½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	74½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	62½	—

Soybean Meal—Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate

Tar, coal (see Coaltar). Pine (see Pinetar).			
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.56	—
dms.	lb.	.57	.58
USP powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.61	.63
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls, c.l	lb	24½	—
l.c.l.	lb	25	.25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms	lb	75	—
powd, bbls, dms	lb	80	—
Terpineol, alpha (see A) commercial, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14	—
extra, dms	lb.	.48	.50
prime, dms	lb.	.39	.43
Terpinglycol ether dms, c.l. works,	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	66	1.10
prime, dms	lb	.55	.65
Propionate, dms.	lb	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)			
Testosterone USP, cns, gms, bots.	gm.	2.25	—
Propionate USP 100 gms, bots.	gm.	2.25	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works	lb	08	08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21½
smaller dms, works	lb	23½	25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms, works.	lb.	.72	—
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	.88

Tetraethylenepentamine—Vinyl Ethylether

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium pyrophosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb 5.75 6.00
Salicylate fib dms lb 5.17 —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 4.10
Theophylline anhyd. or USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.75 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs., afloat lb. .22½ - .23
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
Metal lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide, bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¼ - .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works lb 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls ¼c higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd. l.c.l. ex whse ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Tolidin base distilled kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.85 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Toluol, coaltar, indust., nitration tanks, works, Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute ind gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms. works.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
lb 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss. lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine dms, c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .017½ - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24¼ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns., works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Haitian, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores) (protective coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse N.Y.C gal. .70 - —
wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.50 - —
yellow, bgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 - 60.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide CP, bgs., cns., contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

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DDT Government Specifications

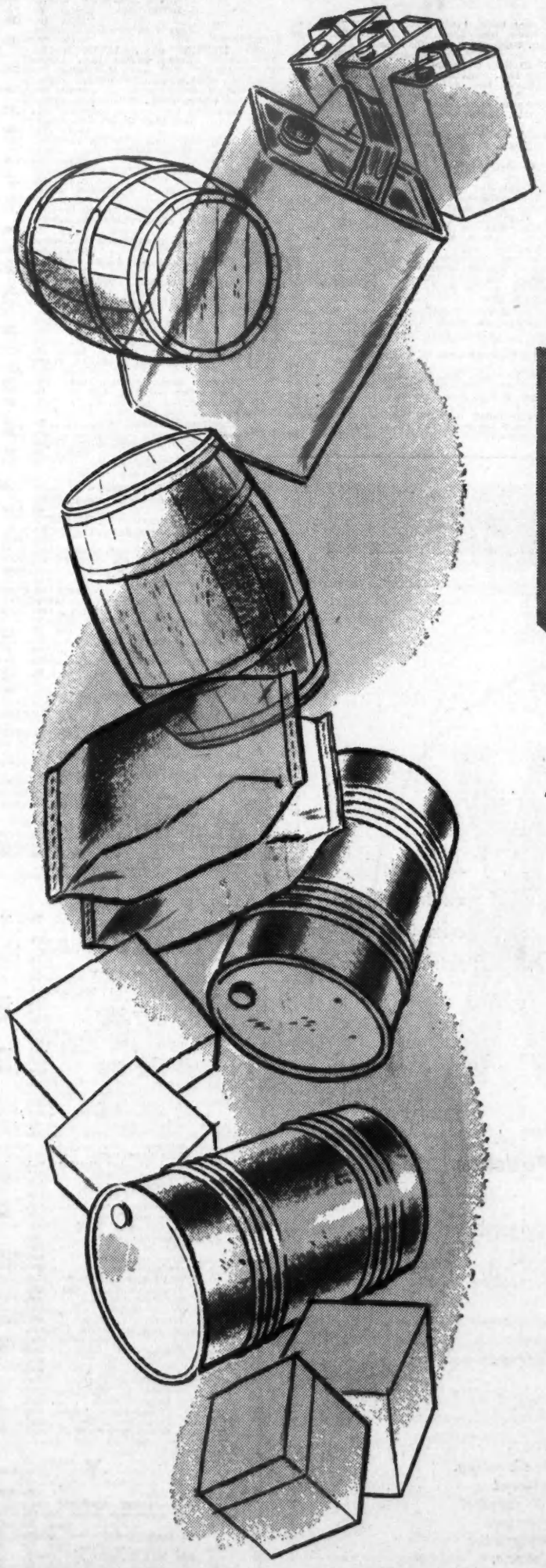
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



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Vinyl Isobutylether—Yellow, Cadmium Lithopone

Vinyl isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots. cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
Vitamin A, natural acetate over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Wartarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11½
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11½- —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs lb. .61 - .63
Brazilian bgs lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .78 - .80

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.00 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.05 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.04
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.05 - 1.07
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.23 - 1.25
No. 2 lb. 1.21 - 1.23

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported German, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .84 - .85
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 90.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton. 19.00 —
325 mesh same basis ton. 20.00 -27.00
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 40.00 —
60 mesh bulk c.l same basis ton 37.00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton 45.00 —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l. same basis ton. 60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58 C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
tanks same basis lb .18 —
45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.33 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms lb. .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30½- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton Ohio gal. .33 - —
Johnstown Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna N Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse N Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .30½- —
Albany N Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne N J gal. .33 - —
Baytown Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St Louis, St. Paul lb .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls lb 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP all shades, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 3.20 —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. 1.32 —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

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*Trade Mark Reg.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—
dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 3c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.03	2.15
G, pigments, bbls	lb.	1.91	2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb	0141	0250
l.c.l. works	lb	0166	0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb	04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l	lb	0185	0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1025	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works	lb.	01¼	.02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls. dlvd	lb.	.27	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.19	.20
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vrs	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms. works.	lb.	.28½	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech rubbermakers bgs works.	lb.	.15½	.16½
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.85	—
solution 50% dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.10	—
NF, gran. dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.523	.543
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.19½	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate fused bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	—
American process, com'l, lead free bgs. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1815	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1915	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1835	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1935	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2035	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1885	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1985	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2185	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.14
Stearate, tech. USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
ton lots	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.95	10.45
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.70	11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher. USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.253	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., ex whse	lb.	12.00	—
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Zirconium silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

Drug Industry Voice

—Continued from page 5

of congress and from the government agencies, particularly the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Frates urged unified support by the drug industry for the measure despite its so-called shortcomings.

Barbiturate Laws

In another resolution, the conference stated that it felt present laws for the control of barbiturates in "legitimate channels" adequate, but recommended that a study be made of their control in "illegitimate channels." A fourth resolution called upon the states to amend uniform narcotic acts "so that those synthetic narcotics that are added to the Harrison act shall automatically become a part of each state's uniform narcotic act."

Among its other actions, NDTC recommended that its committee on uniform legislation study the "advisability of offering amendments to the uniform state food, drug and cosmetic act, sponsored by the conference, to bring it into conformity with the federal act." The group also called on member organizations to endorse a project on the standardization of drug catalogs, which is being conducted by the commodity standards division of the Department of Commerce, and pressed the drug industry to cooperate with the government in the work. Final action on this measure by NDTC will be taken at the group's next meeting.

The conference asked the Secretary of Defense, in another resolution, to accord pharmacy the same recognition in the armed forces that it gets in the major health services. In addition, the conference called for support of the American Foundation of Pharmaceutical Education, cited the drug industry for its establishment of the Health Information Foundation and endorsed the work being carried on by the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade.

Installation of Officers

The nominating committee drew up a slate which consisted of this year's officers. There being no opposition, the following incumbents were installed for another term:—President, Dr. Carson P. Frailey; vice-president, Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, and secretary-treasurer, R. C. Schlotterer.

To serve on the executive committee for the ensuing year, member organizations appointed the following as their representatives:—American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Dr. Hugo Schaefer; American Drug Manufacturers Association, Dr. Frailey; American Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis; American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Dr. J. O'Neill Closs; Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Mr. Schlotterer; National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, P. Costello; National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Carl Willingham; NARD, Dr. Dargavel; National Wholesale Druggists Association, E. Allen Newcomb, and Proprietary Association, Dr. Cullen.

Lakeside Labs Promotes Evans

Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., has announced the appointment of Howard Evans as associate director of clinical research. Mr. Evans formerly was director of the professional service department at Lakeside.

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Chemical Additives Use in Foods Upheld by NRC

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amples of food preservation. Vinegar or sodium propionate is frequently used to prevent the molding of bread. Antioxidants may be added to fats and fatty foods to prevent rancidity. Under no circumstances can preservatives be justified as a substitute for good sanitary practice. It is obvious, however, that the cost of food would be increased and its distribution would be handicapped by omitting them.

Maintenance and improvement of the present nutritional status of the American public is contingent upon the continued production of an adequate food supply. Plant and animal pests rank among the foremost causes of food destruction, food deterioration, and food contamination. Hence, the necessity of protecting growing crops and produce from serious attack by insects, plant diseases, and other pests is recognized both from the standpoint of quantity and the quality of the food produced. In recent years science has placed in the hands of the farmer, the food handler, and the food processor many valuable chemicals to aid in the unending war against pests of all types.

Pesticide Residues

The possibility that small quantities of pesticide residues may remain after harvest in the edible portion of treated crops has caused concern because some pesticides are known to be toxic to warm-blooded animals, and also because some crops need to be sprayed five to twelve times during the growing season to prevent damage by insects and crop diseases. Frequently, stored products such as the cereal grains must be further treated with fumigants to prevent infestation by insects and the growth of micro-organisms.

The application of pesticides is an expensive, disagreeable task that must be done at the time the farmer's other duties are heaviest. However, many crops would be destroyed if left unprotected. Crop failure occasionally might be escaped, but this risk cannot be taken in view of present intensive crop culture.

Heavy investments in land, fertilizer, expensive farm machinery and labor must be protected from crop losses due to devastation by disease, insects, and weeds. Use of pesticidal chemicals is an essential form of crop insurance. Although, the pesticides cost about $200,000,000 in 1949, and the quantity used in 1951 was materially larger, this is an unavoidable expense in modern agriculture.

Inadequacy of other Measures

Many things have contributed to the prevalence and destructiveness of insects, fungi, bacteria, nematodes, and viruses during the past fifty years. Farmers are now forced to use the same fields over and over since there is no more virgin prairie and forest soil to bring under cultivation. They can no longer move westward when fields become non-productive, as their grandfathers did in the last century. This gives the pests and ideal opportunity to find food plants in the immediate locality where they are established. After several generations they become so well adapted to the crop plants that they become extremely destructive.

Many farmers have found it difficult to use the long rotations of four, five or more years necessary to break up the life cycle of these pests. Another contributing factor is the present intensive cropping system in which crops have been bred to such a state of uniformity that every plant in a field is almost equally susceptible or resistant to disease and insects.

A few decades ago growers used open-pollinated, heterogenous varieties which varied in nearly every characteristic. Some plants might be attacked but others were sufficiently resistant so that affected crops were not, as a general rule, completely destroyed. Today, if a disease becomes established in a field it sweeps through all the plants like wildfire. By increasing the yield, uniformity, disease resistance, and many other desirable characteristics of crops, substantial gains have been achieved but at the price of greater hazard from pests.

Problem of Foreign Pests

In addition to our native pests, there have been introduced inadvertently several foreign ones. Some of these, such as the European corn borer and Mexican bean beetle have become major factors in crop production. Quarantine barriers have not entirely excluded crop pests; many enter sooner or later on introduced plants, by wind-borne spores, or as flying adults.

Some enthusiasts have argued that plant diseases and insects could be controlled without using chemicals by the improvement of soils with organic matter. Agricultural scientists appreciate the value of organic matter in the soil but recognize that its presence is no guarantee against infestation. Diseases and insects were destroying plants long before man began cultivating crops and destroying soil organic matter.

Every effort is being made to control insects and diseases by good cultural practices. Plant pathologists and entomologists generally recommend that old crop refuse be plowed under or destroyed if pests live over the winter in it. Rotations with other crops are urged wherever possible, not only to starve out pests but to maintain balanced fertility and organic matter in the soil.

Pest-Escaping Tactics

Intense effort is spent in locating geographical areas where pests are not established or fields where disease and insect pests are not likely to strike. By choice of suitable planting dates, many pests, such as the Hessian fly on wheat, in breeding crops for resistance to diseases and insects. Some astounding achievements have been accomplished by this research on pest-escaping tactics.

The development of resistant varieties is important but has practical limitations. The resistant varieties may be perfect against one strain of a fungus, for example, but some parasites have as many as 200 strains. Experience has shown that a disease-resistant variety of oats or wheat will last only about ten or fifteen years before a new strain of the parasite develops and attacks the variety.

What would happen if chemicals were not used to control pests or crops? No one has risked such an experiment on a large scale. It is possible, however, to ascertain what is happening in spite of the best control measures and give some reliable opinions of what might be expected.

Corn Borer Damage

The corn borer was introduced into Massachusetts from Europe about 1917 and by 1927 had extended to Ohio. Within the past fifteen years it spread into the corn belt with losses of 30 to 50 percent on many Illinois and Iowa farms. Corn production was seriously threatened before DDT was introduced because losses increased from $5.000.000 in terms of 1941 prices, to $103,000,000 in 1948 and $350,000,000 in 1949 on the same basis. If chemical controls had not been developed in 1950, food for the livestock industry would have been reduced.

In Pennsylvania, yields of unsprayed apple trees declined over a six-year period so that they averaged only two bushels per tree as compared to eleven bushels from sprayed trees next to them. A survey of sprayed and unsprayed orchards in that state showed that 82 percent of the unsprayed fruit was destroyed by scab. Qualified authorities readily admit that this disease would eliminate apples as a crop in Pennsylvania if trees were not sprayed regularly.

The average loss from this one disease alone in the United States is about 5.6 percent, despite the control measures now being employed. Over the period 1920 to 1939, the estimated monetary loss averaged about $10,500,000 per year. The codling moth caused almost as much damage during the period 1944 to 1948. Prior to the discovery of DDT the loss averaged about $50,000,000 a year (15 percent of the crop).

Attack on Tomatoes

An excellent example of the destruction that can result from the unchecked attack by a pest occurred on tomatoes in 1946. Late blight, a fungus disease, became established in Florida early in the season and progressed northward. Less than 10 percent of the tomato crop was being sprayed at that time so that there was a good opportunity to study an uninhibited epidemic under modern conditions. The losses, then estimated at $40,000,000 exceeded 50 percent in ten of the states along the Atlantic seaboard.

Canning factories closed down and the price of market tomatoes increased ten to twentyfold. Farmers were so discouraged that they discontinued tomato culture. In Pennsylvania, for example, the tomato plantings within two years declined from 34,200 to 19,400 acres. After spray measures were perfected with resultant improvement in yield, the acreage increased. It is doubtful whether tomato culture would have been fully restored in decades without this protection afforded by fungicides.

Dairy Cattle Program

Some of the other benefits to consumers from use of pesticides are even more impressive. Dairy cattle produced 15 to 20 percent more milk where spray programs to control flies were introduced after the new organic insecticides were discovered. Treated beef cattle in Kansas averaged fifty pounds more gain per animal than did unprotected cattle when all the animals had the same food supply. These benefits were conservatively estimated at $100,000,000 annually.

The control of grasshoppers in Montana and Wyoming in one year saved enough pasture grass to produce about 11,000,000 pounds of beef. In 1938, almost 9,000,000 acres of pasture and crop lands with crops valued at $68,000,000 were treated. In 1949, treatments saved about $72,000,000 even though another $27,000,000 damage was recorded. Each dollar invested in control yielded a $55 gain in produce during 1949.

These random examples give some indication of how severely a single insect or disease may affect agricultural production. It must be remembered that there are thousands of these pests each attacking crops and livestock in varying degrees The battle lines between them and man are well drawn. Pests must be controlled or the food supply of the nation will decrease markedly in quantity and quality. These inescapable facts make it plain that chemicals are destined to continue as much a part of farming as the tractor.

Hazards in Use of Chemicals

A clear distinction should be made between hazards which may exist, or result from accident, during manufacture or during the use or application of large quantities of pesticides to protect crops or animals from the ravages of pests, and the hazards which may result if more than minimal quantities of these chemicals remain in foods. Food hazards should not be confused with hazards due to accident during manufacture, use, or application.

Also, a careful distinction must be made between hazard and toxicity. Toxicity is the capacity of a substance to produce injury; hazard is the probability that injury will result from the use of the substance in the quantity and in the manner proposed. An estimate of the hazard in relation to any substance must be based upon knowledge of the toxicity and of the details of its use.

There need be no hazards involved in the use of chemical additives in foods provided adequate scientific research programs are carried out prior to the use of an additive. The fact that a chemical is toxic does not mean per se that its proper use as an additive will entail a hazard to man.

Toxicity Investigations

Practical and effective, though not perfect, scientific techniques have been worked out to determine the toxicity of chemicals to laboratory animals. Taking into consideration the toxicity of the chemical, the amount proposed for addition to food and the variety and types of food to which it is proposed to be added, it is possible to reach an expert judgment of the hazard involved.

With this information available, no reputable manufacturer would add any chemical to food when a hazard to the public health is involved. Legal measures are designed to protect the public from any use of chemical additives without these adequate safeguards. A select committee of the House of Representatives is at present investigating the adequacy of existing legislation to accomplish this purpose.

Questions of hazards posed by chemical additives in foods require objective unbiased scientific study, with due consideration of many types of possible advantages and disadvantages which may accompany the use of the proposed additive. It is fundamental, however, that decisions regarding foods should aid in making possible an adequate supply of wholesome foods with good consumer acceptability. A wholesome food product must, among other qualities, supply at least the nutritional values which are traditionally associated with the food and it must be safe for continuous use in the diet under a variety of patterns of consumption which are to be expected to occur during the course of its use.

Group Study Needed

Decisions emerging from such a variety of considerations must involve judgments made through understanding and interpretation of critically designed scientific studies. The considerations are so varied as to demand group study and mature, conservative judgment.

Experimental studies of the physiological, pharmacological, and biochemical behavior of a proposed additive, made in various species of laboratory animals and in limited numbers of humans, can reduce to a very low degree the uncertainty of its safety. The extent of such studies of a particular additive in food varies with several factors which determine the amount and form likely to be consumed by the human. A group of such considerations have been proposed recently by the food protection committee.

An intentional chemical additive should not be used in a food until its safety for a given food use has been established beyond reasonable doubt, as judged by competent experts. Similarly, the safety of incidental additives must be established in terms of their occurrence in food products as marketed. While the ultimate test of complete safety is the alert observation and intelligent scrutiny of the effects of the use of a substance in foods, a new additive should not be used until the best judgment based upon studies on animals, and where possible on man, indicates that deleterious effects will not result.

Precautions Being Taken

During the past several years, there has been considerable discussion of the possibility that hazards might accompany the use of chemical additives in the production and processing of foods. Although there has been no justification for any of the exaggerated viewpoints that have been widely circulated, it is true that so many new chemicals have been introduced in the past ten years, and still others are in immediate prospect, that it is well to examine the existing situation.

Contrary to some ideas that have been circulated, reliable food processors have not reduced the nutritional quality of our foods or created inferior products through the use of chemical additives. Actually, the quality and sanitary characteristics of our foods have been improving. Likewise, there is no evidence that consumption of foods resulting from the use of the new materials in crop production or in the production and processing of foods have created mysterious disease epidemics or endangered the health of people. It is to the credit of industrial concerns and law-enforcing agencies that they have been able to make so much progress without jeopardizing the health of the public.

Companies Do Own Research

The first evaluation of toxicity of chemicals is usually made by the companies which create them. This is necessary to protect the employees who must handle the chemicals in the factory and research laboratory, and later, to protect the food and to maintain the good will and confidence of consumers. The reliable industrial concern starts toxicity measurements as soon as a new material shows promise of beneficial use.

The first experiments are usually made in their own laboratories or under contract with a private toxicological laboratory staffed by competent toxicologists. In addition to these direct services, many concerns have also established fellowships and grants-in-aid with medical colleges, universities, and hospitals where they can secure disinterested advice and find competent pharmacologists and toxicologists to direct the research.

Most pesticide manufacturers usually complete acute toxicity measurements on at least one animal species by the time they have completed laboratory studies on the usefulness of chemicals under consideration. More extensive experiments, including the determination of chronic toxicity, may be made while the material is being tried in experimental field plots. Pesticidal chemicals rarely prove their value in field use in less than five years of experimentation. Government agencies are cooperating with industry in develop-

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Heavy Chemicals

Activity in the heavy chemical market continued to slow down last week and overall demand was at or near its lowest ebb of the year. Copper sulphate and chemicals processed with chlorine or sulphuric acid were scarce but there was no shortage of soda ash, caustic soda or chemicals affiliated with the alkali group. Supply conditions in caustic potash, potassium carbonate and chlorate were described as comfortable and barring hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids, most of the heavy tonnage acids were in good supply shape. Allocation shipments of nickel salts were delayed although not far behind schedule. It looked as though DMPA is going to pay premiums to some of the copper companies that cannot produce at the current ceiling price. Quicksilver was unchanged with hardly enough demand to actually test the market.

Domestic production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals generally were lower for the month of September, compared with the previous month, but were higher than the levels reported for September, 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census acting as the collecting and compiling agent for NPA. Increases from August, 1951, were recorded for 16 of 57 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey while decreases were reported for 38. Twenty-five of the 37 chemicals included in the September survey 1950 were produced in larger quantity during September, 1951.

September production for the following chemicals was 5 percent or higher than for August:—ammonium sulphate, chrome green, silico gel, sodium hydrosulphide, sodium metaphosphate, sodium acidpyrophosphate and sulphur dioxide. Production levels for synthetic ammonia, muriatic acid, nitric acid, oxygen, sodium bicarbonate and salt cake (crude) were also higher than for August, 1951, or September, 1950. Production of sulphuric acid, monosodium phosphate, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, methanol, chrome yellow and orange and molybdate chrome orange declined when compared with the quantities reported for the previous month and for the corresponding month in 1950.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 99.2 percent for the week ending December 8, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 99.9R in the preceding week and 100.1 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Chloride — Anhydrous production in September amounted to 3,086 tons, compared with 3,131 in August. Liquid output amounted to 1,216 tons in September, against a revised total of 1,368 in the preceding month. Production of crystals was down to 52 tons in September, compared with 83 in August.

Chlorine—Consumers are not finding the supply situation any easier. The overall demand including government requirements is maintained above the current production level and the market position is definitely tight. Production of chlorine gas in September amounted to 212,102 tons, compared with 215,729 in August and 165,828 tons in September a year ago.

Copper Sulphate — Supply conditions continued definitely tight, with the agricultural inquiry constantly increasing. In producing quarters it was stated that, while new business is not being booked for future agricultural use, farmers have been assured their requirements will be satisfied in time for seasonal application. Industrial demand has not varied from its high level. According to trade reports, several licenses have been issued for export, but the current shortage of stocks has prevented any sizable business being placed.

Nickel Sulphate—Shipments have continued late in meeting demand in sulphate as well as in other nickel salts. December allocations are being covered, but in most instances are a week to 10 days behind schedule. At present it looks as though the month's allocations will be leveled off by the first week in January.

Potash Caustic—Consuming demand followed rather spotty lines last week, with some producers confident of expansion in the soap and textile inquiry after the passing of the holiday period. Buyers did not find the availability of stocks a problem either in caustic or potassium carbonate. September production of caustic potash amounted to 5,946 tons, compared with a revised total of 5,953 tons in August. The potassium carbonate output in September was 1,539 tons, against a revised total of 1,679 in the preceding month.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
248.2	248.2	248.2	223.4	242.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
125.9	125.9	125.9	121.9	126.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Soda Ash—Buying interest was not pronounced in either light or dense ash last week. It was stated that the major consuming industries are not inclined to build up inventories at present and supply conditions have remained comfortable with no scarcity of spot material. September production by the ammonia soda process showed 209,643 tons of finished light ash, against 206,887 in August and 73,417 tons in September 1950. Finished dense ash production in September was 140,547 tons, compared with 157,163 in the preceding month and 67,503 tons in September last year. Output of natural soda ash in September amounted to 27,538 tons, against 30,333 in August and 30,879 tons in September 1950.

Soda, Caustic—Sales volume continued down last week with the overall movement somewhat below seasonal expectations of producers. The supply situation remained comfortable with all forms available for spot shipment from first hands. September output of liquid by the electrolytic process amounted to 207,710 tons including 41,015 tons of solid, compared with a revised total of 211,299 tons of liquid including 41,092 tons of solid in August and 164,103 ttons of liquid containing 22,698 tons of solid in September 1950. Production by the lime-soda process in September totaled 52,017 tons of liquid including 13,301 tons of solid, against 51,384 tons of liquid including 14,102 tons of solid in the preceding month.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Stocks remained sufficient to meet all requirements promptly. September production of refined was placed at 10,171 tons, against 10,003 in August and 6,165 tons in September 1950.

Sodium Cyanide— Market about in balance. Carlots are moving on the basis of 16.8c. per pound and smaller quantities at 17.8c. to 18.8c., according to size. Both quotations f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Hypochlorite—September production of material containing 15 percent available chlorine amounted to 31,939 tons, compared with a revised total of 31,756 tons in August.

Sodium Phosphate—Monobasic output declined in September. The total was 1,388 tons, compared with 1,799 in August and 1,413 tons in September 1950. Dibasic production in September was 14,366 tons, against 15,996 in the preceding month and 11,465 tons in September 1950. September output of tribasic was 3,768 tons, compared with 5,528 in August and 3,240 tons in September last year. Production of meta in September amounted to 4,646 tons, against 4,362 in the previous month and 1,810 in September 1950.

Sodium Silicate—Consuming requirements are being covered promptly from a comfortable supply position. Production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous in September was 42,666 tons, compared with 46,978 in the preceding month and 37,707 tons in September 1950.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial continued relatively quiet along with a lot of other heavy chemicals. Prompt shipments were available at former prices. September production of synthetic acetic acid amounted to 37,757,990 pounds, compared with 41,875,739 in August.

Chromic—Supply conditions have continued along rather spotty lines in as much that some suppliers have material available for prompt shipment and others have not. September production amounted to 1,376 tons, against a revised total of 1,497 in August.

Hydrofluoric—Market situation defi-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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nitely tight with output under pressure for shipments. September production was 3,550 tons, compared with 3,679 in the preceding month and 2,962 tons in September a year ago.

Muriatic—No shortage of stocks so far this month. Current demand is being satisfied promptly. September production totaled 56,968 tons including 14,463 tons made from salt and acid, 10,412 from chlorine and hydrogen and 32,093 tons from byproduct and other sources. Total production in August amounted to 56,005 tons and in September last year 52,785 tons were made.

Sulphuric—September production showed no great variation over a year ago. Gross output in September totaled 1,046,075 tons including 212,627 made by the chamber process and 833,448 tons made by the contact process. The amount of spent acid used in September for fortification was 75,005 tons. Total gross in August was revised to 1,074,257 tons and in September a year ago, the gross was 1,057,851 tons.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—With the Pacific northwest power situation back to normal, the Aluminum Association, reported that domestic production again has hit its stride. Primary aluminum output during the 31 days of October totaled 145,293,592 pounds, an increase of 6,436,062 pounds over September. The October production follows very closely the output in July and August. Shipments of sheet and plate reported by the Association's sheet division also showed an increase over September—83,221,117 pounds in October, against 77,670,405 pounds the preceding month.

According to the Association's foil division, aluminum foil shipments held to about the same level—7,521,864 pounds in October compared with September's total shipment of 7,210,055 pounds. The October shipments of permanent (and semipermanent) mold rough castings (except pistons) reported by the Association's foundry division were 2,645,725 pounds with a value of $1,515,912. This is an increase of about four percent over September shipments of 2,544,405 pounds with a value of $1,393,025.

Antimony—Imports of metal during September were placed at 160 tons including 99 tons from Mexico, 34 from Belgium-Luxembourg, 22 from Canada and 5 tons from France, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Copper—According to reports emanating from DMPA, over the ceiling prices will be paid to producers who cannot operate at present price ceilings. Arrangements are in progress to pay premiums for the output of nine copper mines producing 16,000 tons of copper annually.

Quicksilver—Trading definitely slow with hardly enough demand to actually test the market. Prices covered a range from $215 to $220 per flask with stocks ample to meet current requirements.

San Francisco.—Demand was slow on the market the past week with stocks continuing limited. Metal quoted $217-$218 per flask.

Selenium—NPA has clamped controls

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on this metal which is definitely scarce and used for improving steel and in making communication equipment for military and other uses. NPA said no shipments of selenium may be made or accepted after Feb. 1 except when authorized by NPA. Defense requirements for the mineral, it said, are outrunning available supplies.

The allocation order provides for minor exceptions. One permits persons who use one pound or less of selenium a month to certify their own allotments without going through NPA. Users of selenium will be limited to an inventory of 30 days, or a minimum working inventory, whichever is less. They cannot accept delivery of the scarce mineral, even on an NPA allocation, if their inventories will be made to exceed these limitations.

Zinc—Stocks on November 1 were 23,084 tons, according to the American Zinc Institute. Production in November is given at 79,376 tons, domestic shipments 70,084 tons, export and drawback 4,517, government account 2,818, making total shipments 77,419 tons, and leaving stocks on Noverber 30 at 25,041 tons. Unfilled orders at the close of November were 67,268 tons, compared with 66,293 on October 31. Daily average production during November was 2,646 tons, against 2,562 in October and a yearly daily average of 2,494 tons over 1950. Production of prime western in December was 38,034 tons and stocks on November 30 were 15,106 tons.

DuPont Has New Set-Up For Its Rayon Department

A reorganization of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., to meet the requirements of its present expanding production and product lines has been announced.

The new plan of organization places the manufacturing of all the department's products in one division and the sales of all products in another. The rayon department produces duPont's man-made textile fibers—five in all—and heretofore they have been grouped into three divisions. These three will be abolished and their activities taken over by the two units.

It was also announced that the name of the department will be changed to textile fibers department. The name change becomes effective January 1.

J. T. Baker Elects Lamie, Ratichek Board Members

J. T. Baker Chemical Company of Phillipsburg, N. J., elected two new directors. They are Ralph S. Lamie, plant superintendent, and Anthony J. Ratichek, manager, planning and purchasing department.

Mr. Lamie joined Baker as plant superintendent in February, 1951, from the H. K. Ferguson Company of Cleveland and New York, where he had been employed for several years as a chemical engineer on a wide variety of plant construction and operating projects. Mr. Ratichek joined Baker as planning department manager last year from the Bishop Manufacturing Company of Cedar Grove, N. J., where he was vice-president in charge of operations.

Warwick Post to MacDougall

Robert G. MacDougall has been appointed general manager of the featured fabric finishes department of Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation. He succeeds the late Albert Leitstein. Mr. McDougall will promote the sale of textile chemicals, with special emphasis on "Impregnole" and "Norane" water repellants through service and advertising in cooperation with finishing plants, converters and manufacturers. Mr. MacDougall has been with Warwick nine years.

Pa. AIC Honors Dr. Ott

Dr. Emil Ott, director of research, Hercules Powder Company, was awarded the first honor scroll of the Pennsylvania chapter, American Institute of Chemists, on December 6 in "recognition of his distinguished services to his profession." The award ceremony took place at a dinner at the Penn-Sheraton hotel in Philadelphia.

Trade Briefs

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has developed "Diamond O & W Compound," a new heavy-duty detergent.

Swartout Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has developed a new miniature all-electronic process control unit.

Pennsalt of Wash. Opens Industrial Cleaners Plant

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington has completed construction and begun operations of its new plant at Portland, Ore., for production of industrial cleaners. The new plant will manufacture a complete line of specialty metal cleaners for a variety of metal-finishing operations, including electroplating, enameling, painting, galvanizing, fabrication and assembly, aluminum anodizing and etching, as well as cleaners for the transportation, industrial and general maintenance fields. Formerly Pennsalt has supplied its users in this area from its works at Wyandotte, Mich.

Phila. Chemical Club Holds Christmas Party

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia held its annual Christmas party at the Celebrity Room in that city December 10. After cocktails and dinner, a testimonial scroll was presented to the outgoing president, Albert Frank, who thanked the members and asked their cooperation on behalf of the incoming president, Morris Swope. Attendance was placed at 250, the largest to date.

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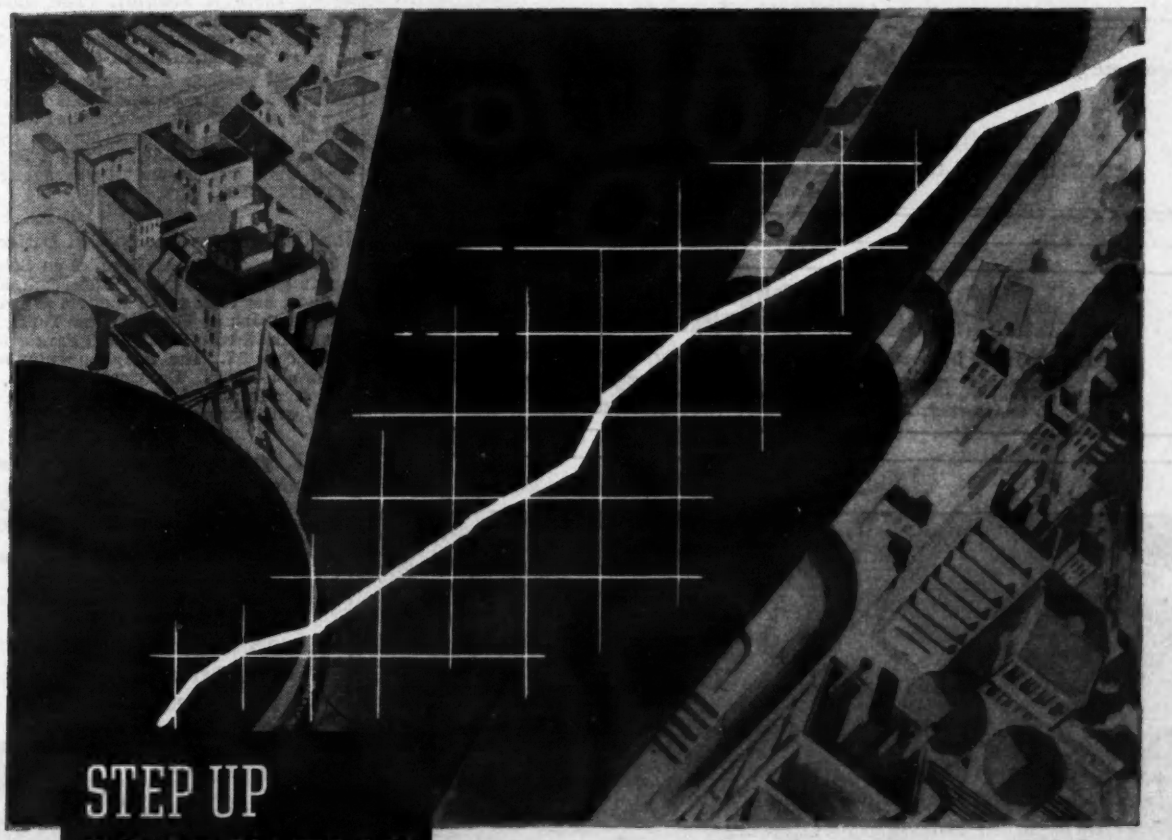

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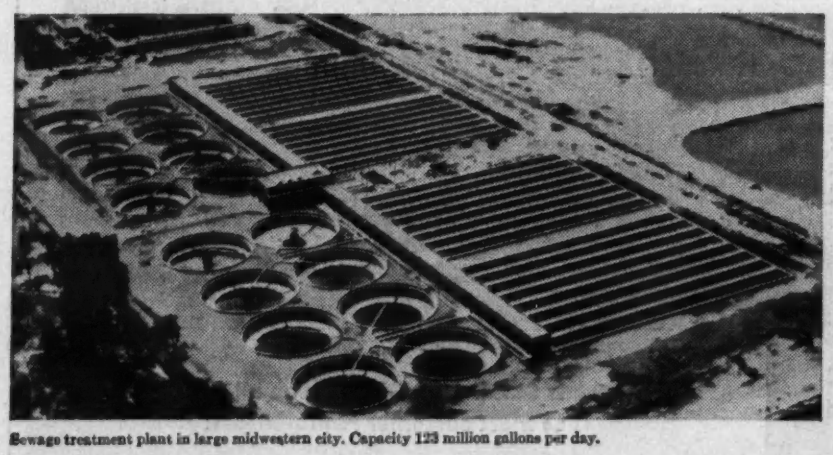

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US Approves 29 Additional Mineral Exploration Projects

Approval and signing of twenty-nine contracts for government-assisted exploration projects for strategic and critical minerals in twelve States and the Territory of Alaska between October 15 and November 15 has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, bringing the total projects approved since the start of the financial assistance program in April of this year to 207. Secretary Chapman recently assigned responsibility for supervision of the exploration program to Robert R. Rose, jr., assistant secretary for mineral resources.

The new contracts involve twelve commodities including beryl, mica, steatite talc, lead, zinc, uranium, vanadium, antimony, copper, tungsten, manganese and mercury, with lead and zinc projects leading in size and number. The overall cost will be $1,518,196, of which the government's share will be $888,848, or about 58.54 percent. The projects are in South Dakota, North Carolina, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Washington, and in the Territory of Alaska.

The largest exploration project is in search of lead and zinc, and will be undertaken by the Silver King Coalition Mines Co., Summit County, Utah, with an overall cost of $321,534, of which the government's share is $160,767. The smallest project approved during the thirty-day period calls for an expenditure of only $325 on a talc project in North Carolina.

The 207 projects approved so far by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration since April involve a cost of $10,943,066.62, of which the government's contribution is $6,530,179.94, or about 59 percent, while private industry's investment is $4,412,886.68.

Jan de Poorter Opens N.Y. Office

N. V. Internationale Handel en Scheepvaartmig Jan de Poorter, Rotterdam, Netherlands, has announced that its associated company, Jan de Poorter (New York), Inc., has established offices at 270 Park avenue, New York 17. The telephone number is Eldorado 5-6083. Douglas S. Packer, acting secretary and treasurer of the concern, will manage the office.

Linde Issues Alkenyl Silanes Data

Data on the physical properties, typical reactions, applications, and availability of both vinyltrichlorosilane and vinyltriethoxysilane, are presented in a new technical data sheet prepared by Linde Air Products Company, producers of these alkenyl silanes. Copies of the alkenyl silanes data sheet may be obtained on request from any office of Linde Air Products, or by writing directly to the new products department, Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

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PAD Materials Division Reorganization Completed

Reorganization of the materials division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense to emphasize procurement of critical components has been completed, deputy petroleum administrator Bruce K. Brown has announced.

Under the new set-up, the various branches of the division have been realigned in three groups, each under an assistant director reporting to director Richard M. Morrison. Assistant director Herbert R. Hansen will be responsible for program coordination and administration. Assistant director Hugh R. Lamberth will be responsible for material procurement. Assistant director George W. Knight will be responsible for coordination of materials for foreign petroleum operations.

To Improve Liaison

One principal purpose of the reorganization, Mr. Brown said, is to improve liaison with the Defense Production Administration and the National Production Authority, in order to keep these agencies advised of PAD's requirements for all major material items and to keep PAD's operating divisions advised as to the availability and lead time of all materials and equipment in short supply.

Accordingly, functions of the various branches of the division engaged directly in materials procurement have been regrouped in such a way as to parallel the organization of industry divisions in NPA. Following are the branches reporting to Mr. Lamberth:—Facilities and construction branch (William E. Tyler, chief); metals and minerals (controlled materials) branch (William R. Gottshall, industrial equipment branch (Rolland P. Wood, chief); specialty equipment branch Herman J. Herzog, chief); chemicals, containers, and packaging branch (Theodore H. Herman, Jr., chief), and oil field equipment manufacturers branch (Jerome P. DeSale, chief).

Foreign Material Brand

Under Mr. Knight, assistant director for foreign coordination, will be a foreign materials branch, made up of a production section, a refining section, and a transporation and distribution section. Because of the complexity of the foreign materials procedures, which entail close cooperation among PAD, the Office of International Trade, the Economic Cooperation Administration, the State department, NPA, DPA, and the military services, Mr. Brown said, the foreign materials branch will continue to operate as a programming and coordination unit.

Under Mr. Hansen's supervision will be a statistical branch, of which Earl L. Struwe is chief, and an administrative branch, for whom no head has yet been named.

John P. Harris Forms Chemical Firm in Chicago

John P. Harris, who recently ended a long career with the industrial chemical sales division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, when he reached retirement age, now is operating his own chemical sales business at 1791 Howard street, Chicago. The firm handles both powdered and granular activated carbons, precipitated calcium carbonates and filtration materials.

Mr. Harris' wife, Mildred James Harris, is vice-president of the new corporation, and his son, James T. Harris, is secretary. Mr. Harris retired as manager of the Chicago district office of the industrial chemical sales division on December 1.

Celanese Promotes Elbin

The chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced the promotion of E. F. Elbin to the position of district manager for the southwest territory. He will represent the division's organic chemicals and organic phosphates departments in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and part of Florida. Mr. Elbin has been with Celanese since 1935.

Kilcran Joins Ultra

J. W. Kilcran has joined Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., Paterson, N. J., as sales, merchandising and advertising counsel. His headquarters will be in Paterson. Mr. Kilcran served in a similar capacity with the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company for many years prior to accepting his new post with Ultra.

Honeywell Opens Harrisburg Office

A new district office has been opened at Harrisburg, Pa., by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company. The new office was made necessary, Honeywell officials said, by an increasing demand in the Harrisburg area for process measuring and controlling instruments and for heating and commercial controls. William J. Brosch and Jack Caylor will handle sales for the company's Brown instruments division. John Hopkins will handle commercial, and Donald Schmick heating controls divisions sales.

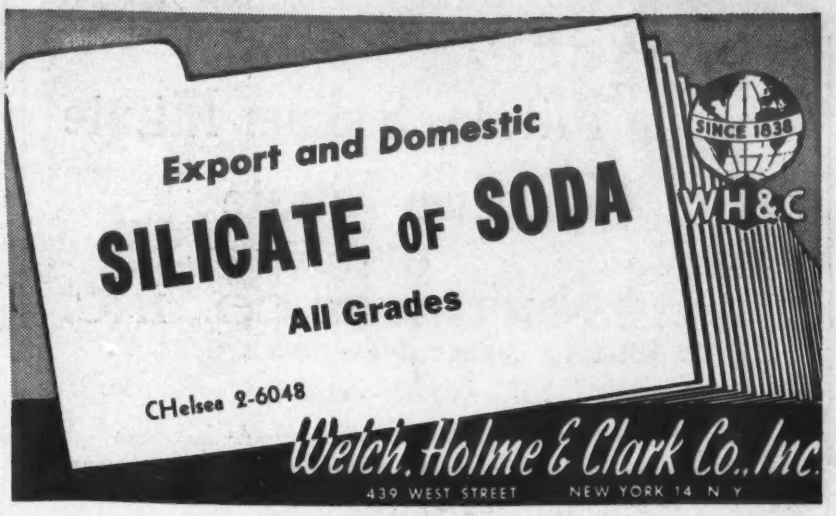
Continental Can Elects 3

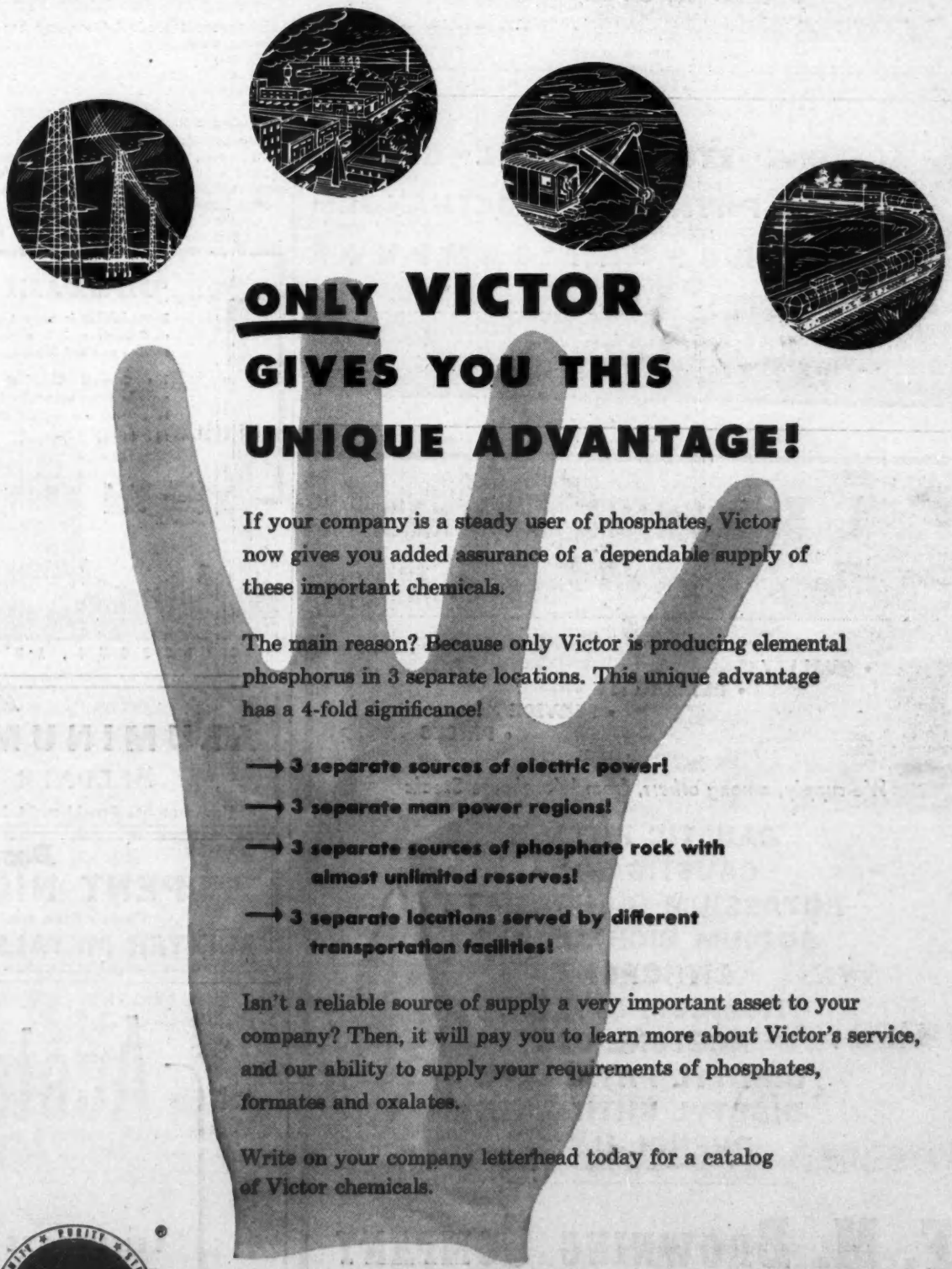
Continental Can Company, New York, has elected John M. Franklin, Paul C. Cabot and Stephen D. Bechtel as directors to fill the three new board memberships recently approved by stockholders. The elections increase the size of the board from twelve to fifteen members.

Trade Briefs

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has issued a thirty-two page illustrated booklet entitled "Man-Made Fibers."

Dr. Emil Heuser, international authority on cellulose chemistry, recently gave a two-day series of lectures on the subject at Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill.

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L. I. Doan Advocates Economy in Business

American business should take the lead in practicing rigid economy and thereby earn the right to demand equal economy on the part of government, Leland I. Doan, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., told a group of security analysts in Providence, R. I., December 12.

Commenting that it is easy for corporation men to succumb to a philosophy of spending income dollars, even frivolously, rather than hand them over in taxes, Mr. Doan said too little has been said about the "suicidal effect that the practice of such thinking would have on our total economy."

"Taxes," Mr. Doan declared, "must come from national production. If we who are responsible for production waste our dollars we are in a poor position to demand more judicious handling of our tax dollar by government."

Mr. Doan and other Dow executives were guests of the Providence Analysts Society and discussed problems and policies of the company.

Monsanto Plans Offices On St. Louis County Tracts

Monsanto Chemical Company has taken options on several large tracts of land in St. Louis County, Mo. The company plans to establish its general offices there within the next few years if other suitable pieces of land can be acquired and if zoning arrangements can be made.

The announcement was made by Charles A. Thomas, Monsanto president, who disclosed that expansion plans call for the construction of new headquarters on Lindbergh Road, south of Olive Street Road, in Creve Coeur. No manufacturing operations are involved, he said.

Trade Briefs

Julian Street, jr., has been named a special assistant in United States Steel Corporation's New York public relations staff.

Albert Weinstock, chemist for the Quartermaster subsistence testing laboratory, has been made an associate chemist in the chemistry and chemical engineering research department at Armour Research Foundation.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Steamed bone meal was priced higher last week here and in Chicago. Feed processors are stocking up with this material and their persistent buying lifted the market to a higher level. There was no change in the raw grade. Dried blood and tankage were not active with trading confined to occasional sales at former prices. Hoof meal was inactive but firm. There were no sizable offerings of menhaden meal and it was stated that production in the Baltimore area is practically sold for the season. Producers of castor pomace have not caught up with contract schedules to date and the local market has remained bare of stocks.

Superphosphate continued exceedingly tight with producers experiencing an increased demand for contract shipments from southern at midwestern areas. Triple prices are unchanged and are likely to remain so regardless of the narrow differential from normal quotations. It was stated that while triple production will be increased in 1952, there will not be enough to level off demand. The call for domestic potash deliveries is still below seasonal expectations and the edge is off the overall demand temporarily. The slowdown is attributed mostly to the reluctance of farmers to take on mixed fertilizer at this time. There was no easement in the supply of ammonium nitrate or sulphate. Stocks of sodium nitrate are not excessive but are meeting requirements. There were no sellers of nitrogenous process tankage in the local market. Nitrogen solutions were firm and tight.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of the Census.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate — Production of original solution in September amounted to 108,169 tons including 90,036 tons of fertilizer grade and 18,133 of all other grades. Total output was 112,076 tons in the preceding month and 94,301 tons in September, 1950.

Ammonium Sulphate—Demand is absorbing domestic output readily and the market maintains a definitely tight supply position. October production of coke-oven sulphate was placed at 152,762,114 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. September output was 150,551,497 pounds and in October last year 148,749,700 pounds were made. October sales were up 12.4 percent to 148,398,309 pounds, against 132,077,361 in the preceding month and 143,135,000 pounds in October, 1950. Stocks on October 31 were 100,312,281 pounds, compared with 96,038,851 on September 30 and 166,029,100 pounds at the close of October a year ago.

Bone Meal—Prices have been advanced for the steamed grade under limited offerings and a strong demand from the stockfood trade. Sales are reported at $77.50 per ton in 100 pound bags, carlots f.o.b. the works. There was no change in the price of raw which was still obtainable at $72.50.

Dried Blood—Absence of buying interest left the market situation quiet. New York quoted $8 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $8.25.

Fish Meal—Menhaden remained exceedingly scarce and it looked as though the East coast production had been entirely sold. Fishing operations were reported confined to southern waters and to the Gulf. Last sales of menhaden were at $35.60 per ton, Baltimore area for 60 percent protein.

Nitrogen Solutions—Shipments are going forward against contracts and output is so heavily committed that the supply situation is tight. No price change has been announced.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Practically out of the market so far as prompt shipment is concerned. There are no sellers in the local area.

Sodium Nitrate—Market position firm under a gradual expansion in consuming inquiry. Supply and demand show a satisfactory degree of balance at present.

Tankage—Trading rather spotty, with occasional sales at $8 per unit of ammonia in New York and at $8.25 in Chicago. The feed trade showed the most interest.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Market position remained firm with domestic contract shipments holding a fair seasonal average. Export purchases were confined mostly to Japan, who is booking quite a sizable tonnage for shipment over the first quarter of 1952. Stocks are not excessive but are meeting requirements without much difficulty.

Superphosphate—There is not much difference between supply conditions of normal and triple at the present time, both are exceedingly tight. Triple is selling at 87c. per unit of a-p-a at East Tampa, Florida, and will likely remain at that price. Increased production of triple is expected to reach the market during 1952, but suppliers state that demand will far exceed any expanded output made available.

Potashes

Market position firm but relatively quiet. The edge is temporarily off demand for contract deliveries because the movement of mixed fertilizer has not been taken in sufficient quantities by farmers to relieve cramped storage space. It was also stated that the stringency in superphosphate has affected operations at mixing plants. According to trade reports, an important potash producing plant at Trona has signed a wage agreement covering a period of 18 months. This covers about 1,200 workers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, steamed, $2.50 per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
92.5	92.5	92.5	82.2	87.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading was reported as fair the past week with only minor changes in the general market structure. Blood meal tends to be weaker with current quotations off 25c. from previous reports. Bone meal remains unchanged but appears to be firming up as recent buying interest has cut deeply into the heavy stocks of foreign meal that have existed over the past three months. Fish meals remain tight with quotations at full ceiling.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $81.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$71.36 per ton for 16.20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $95.86 per ton 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6-$6.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$82-$84 per ton foreign, 1.65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. No quotations on domestic 1/30 meal available.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton bulk nominal for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Monterey or Los Angeles. $135.60 per ton bulk nominal for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. San Diego. $164.50-$168 per ton in bags, 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $53.50 per ton for bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Greece is in the market for various commodities. The list includes 150 metric tons of summer oil emulsion, 50 m.t. lead arsenate, 13 m.t. benzene hexachloride (gamma isomer), 2m.t. tetrakis dimethylaminophosphorous anhydride or octamethyl pyrophosphoramide (OMPA), in active ingredient, 2 m.t. nicotine sulphate 40 percent, 500 m.t. potassium carbonate, 1.6 m.t. spreader-sticker, and 4 m.t. ethylene chlorohydrine 100 percent (anhydrous).

Bids will be received from European Payments Union Countries, United States, and Canada, also the Agricultural Bank of Greece (Procurement Committee), 23 Venizelos avenue, Athens, Greece. Bid deadline December 18, 1951, 12 o'clock noon (Athens time). Copies of the terms of this auction together with the specifications and other necessary information for bidding have been furnished in mimeographed form to the 42 field offices of the United States Department of Commerce

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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BHC—No unusual activity for domestic use at present with output well booked for future. Export sales confined mostly to high test gamma. Production for September amounted to 9,240,451 pounds, compared with 10,150,784 in August. The gamma isomer content in September was 1,263,443 pounds, against 1,341,351 in the preceding month.

2,4-D—Production recorded a seasonal falling off in September. The total was 1,450,464 pounds, compared with 1,610,167 in August.

DDT—Stocks were available in some first-hand quarters although output in most instances is heavily committed for 1952. September production was placed at 9,271,778 pounds, against 9,374,166 in August.

Sulphur

October sales of domestic sulphur amounted to 431,511 long tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. September sales totaled 374,373 long tons and in October last year, the aggregate was 471,037. Total sales from January through October were 4,295,873 long tons, compared with 4,609,017 for the corresponding period in 1950. Stocks in October 31 were 2,782,423 long tons, against 2,754,129 on September 30 and 2,822,913 long tons on October 31 last year.

Fertilizer Ceiling Method Revised for Puerto Rico

New methods for computing ceiling prices on mixed fertilizer and fertilizer materials sold in Puerto Rico by mixers and packagers is now in effect under amendment No. 1 to CPR 72, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization.

The amendment establishes ceiling prices for manufacturers of mixed fertilizer and fertilizer materials on the basis of (a) the GCPR ceiling price or (b) the price in effect on July 1, 1950, plus an allowance for increased material costs since that date. The amendment also provides that the "base cost" be computed on the basis of the c.i.f. port-of-arrival cost of materials actually used by the manufacturer during the base period July 1-December 31, 1950.

CPR 72, as first issued, established the period December 19, 1950-January 25, 1951, as the base period, and further provided that the base cost be computed on the basis of the delivered-to-plant cost of materials used or received. The purpose of the change from delivered-to-plant cost to the c.i.f. port-of-arrival cost is to prevent manufacturers from pyramiding costs by shifting materials from one plant to another and including the transportation costs for so doing in base cost.

Trade Briefs

Raymond E. Lee has been elected a director of the Zonite Products Corporation.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., recently played host to eleven European chemical industrialists.

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Fertilizer Sales in California For Third Quarter Reported

The Department of Agriculture of the State of California has reported the sales of commercial fertilizer and of agricultural minerals for the quarter ended September 30. Breakdown of commercial fertilizer sales by materials, in tons, are as follows:—

Mixed commercial fertilizers	33,889
Ammonium sulphate	24,027
Superphosphate, normal	12,253
Ammonium nitrate	11,871
Ammonium phosphate-sulphate (16-20-0)	8,705
Ammonia solution	4,868
Calcium nitrate	4,624
Superphosphate, treble	4,499
Liquid mixed fertilizers	4,166
Ammonium nitrate solution	3,847
Urea	2,788
Activated sewage sludge	2,451
Liquid phosphoric acid	1,735
Ammoniated superphosphate	1,220
Ammonium phosphate (11-48-0)	785
Calcium cyanamide	578
Potassium sulphate	572
Blood meal	255
Bone meal	251
Castor seed meal	241
Sodium nitrate	147
Potassium chloride	132
Seed meals other than castor seed	56
Fish meal	44
Tankage	37
Miscellaneous	1,345
Not segregated by registrant	11,793
Total	137,179

Sales of agricultural minerals during the third quarter in tons are as follows:—

Gypsum	80,044
Sewage sludge	7,968
Limestone or marl	2,192
Sulphuric acid	1,863
By-product lime	1,682
Lime sulphur solution	1,556
Soil sulphur	377
Hydrated lime	357
Phosphate rock	248
Magnesia lime	210
Mixed agricultural minerals	162
Metallic salts	147
Miscellaneous	290
Total	97,096

NACA to Sponsor Again Marking of 2,4-D Drums

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will again sponsor the marking of "hormone-type" weed killer drums during the ensuing season. The containers used for 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T come within the scope of this identification plan. Until present stocks of containers are exhausted, however, some unmarked drums may appear the first part of the season, according to L. S. Hitchner, executive secretary of NACA.

"With a shortage of drums looming larger than ever, the re-use of drums assumes greater importance now than last season," Mr. Hitchner advised. According to Mr. Hitchner, this marking program will be valuable in eliminating chance contamination of other agricultural chemicals since minute amounts of "hormone-type" weed killers in insecticides and fungicides can damage sensitive crops. "For all practical purposes, drums once used for 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T cannot be cleansed sufficiently well to permit their use for storage, shipment or the mixing of other agricultural chemicals," he said.

The steel or fiber drums are marked by a broad purple strip around the center of the container. Sources of supply of a special paint blend and color chips are available from NACA, 910-17th street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Wyandotte Chemicals Enters Industrial Insecticide Market

Plans have just been concluded for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation's entry into the industrial insecticide market, according to Bert Cremers, vice-president of the Michigan Alkali Division. The industrial insecticides sales department will handle the sales of benzene hexachloride and related products.

In order to activate this new department, Wyandotte has named Charles F. Gerlach, former vice-president and general sales manager of Michigan Chemical Corporation. Activation of the industrial insecticides sales department is effective immediately, with initial insecticide deliveries occurring January, 1952.

Chemical Corp. of Colorado Completing Insecticide Plant

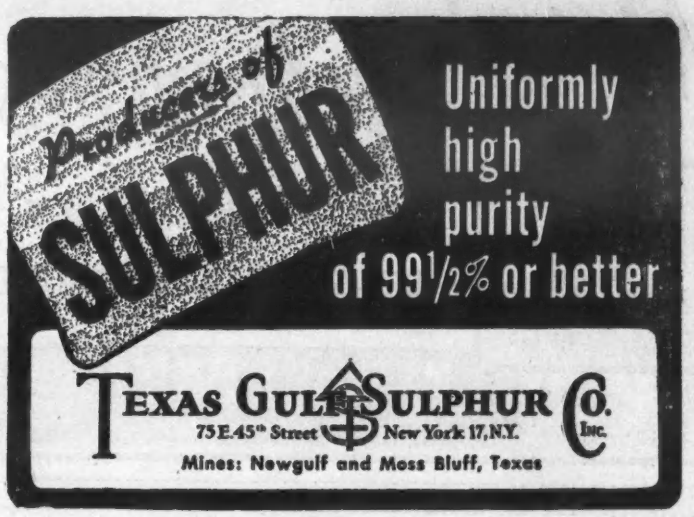
Chemical Construction Corporation of Colorado is completing a new insecticide plant at 58th and Sheridan boulevard, Denver. Suffering a $100,000 fire in August at its present site at 12th and Quivas, the company recently acquired the buildings and land once occupied by the Creager Manufacturing Company.

The new plant, upon completion, will increase by double the present production capacity of insecticides made by the concern. The plant will include a bio-assay chemical laboratory, a greenhouse for testing insecticides on vegetable and grain test plots, and a practical control system for livestock insecticide formulations through the use of a test cattle herd that will be raised on company grounds.

Monsanto Plans Agricultural Chemicals Experimental Farm

The organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company plans to establish an experimental farm in the St. Louis, Mo., area to test agricultural chemicals, it has been announced by vice-president John L. Gillis, general manager of the division.

Mr. Gillis said that although property has not been located as yet, the company plans to conduct extensive tests for such chemicals as fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, defoliants and plant foods. This experimental work previously has been done at the company's central research department at Dayton, Ohio, and several other locations.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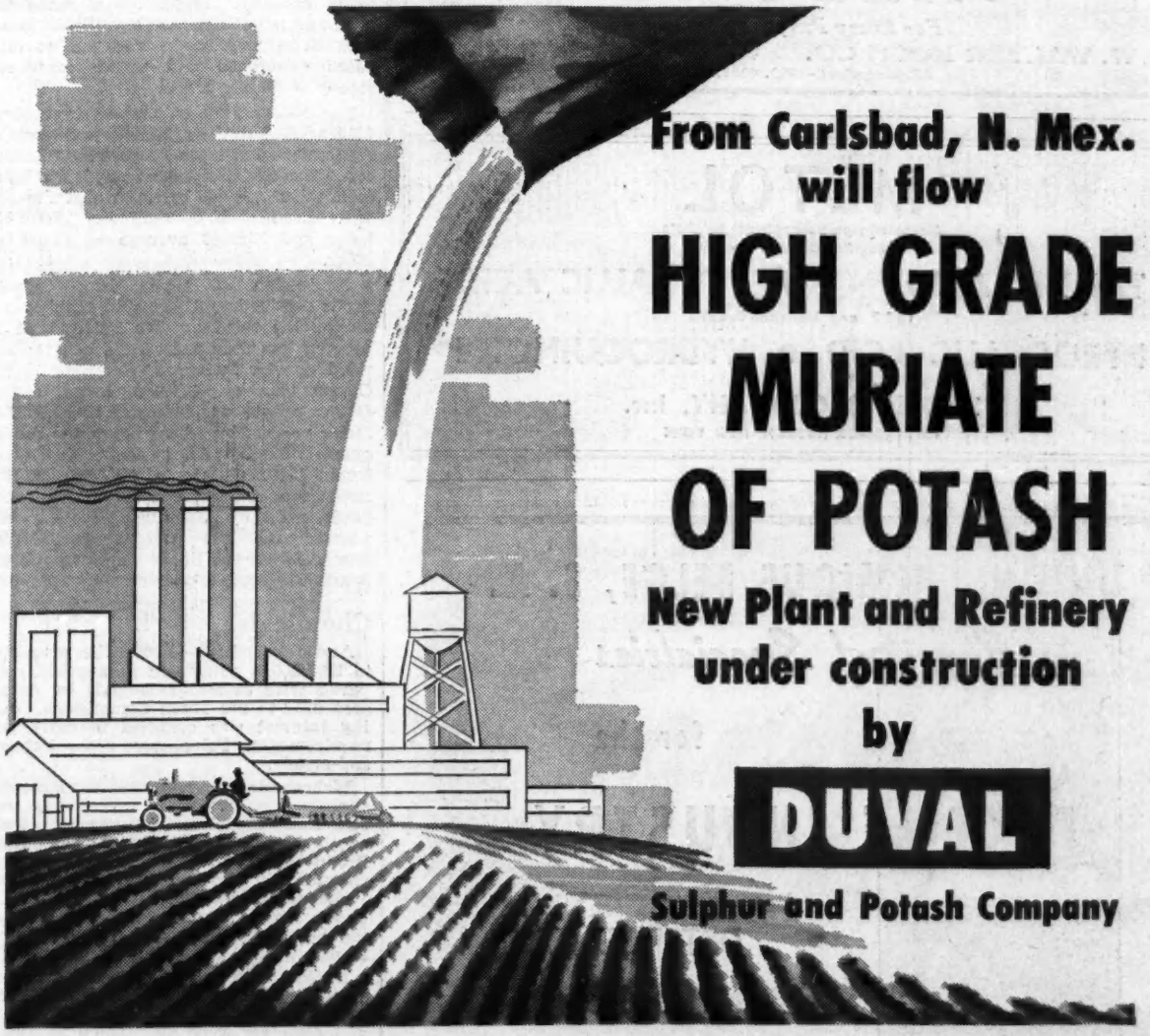
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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Further strength was noted in sizing materials last week, notably tapioca flour and albumen egg. Higher cost of corn was reflected in corn dextrin, starch and tanners sugar and prices were stronger. Tapioca flour for shipment from primary sources stiffened the local market and supplies to arrive and on spot were raised fractionally. Low stocks of albumen egg due to nonbreakage of eggs kept this material strong and advanced quotation of flake 3 cents per pound. Price index advanced 2.5 points.

Tight supply condition of the potato starch, kept the market firm and restricted offerings from mills. Production in Maine was practically nil due to the high cost of cull potatoes which are moving to the grocery trade. Bulk of sales of late has been restricted to Idaho starch and offerings for shipment East were light.

There was no improvement in the quiet consuming inquiry for tanning material replacements. Tanners continued out of the market and were working off inventories. Tanning operations continued well below capacity. Shipments of mangrove bark and myrobalans were available at recent reductions, while chestnut extract, cutch quebracho and wattle continued steady at former levels.

The 1951 cotton crop was estimated at 15,290,000 bales by the Department of Agriculture in its final report for this season. This was a reduction of 481,000 bales from the 15,771,000 bales forecast a month ago. Production in 1950 was 10,012,000 bales and 1940-49 average of 12,030,000 bales.

Production of rayon broad woven goods declined to 416,000,000 linear yards during the third quarter 1951, about 30 percent less than the second quarter and third quarter last year, according to the Census Bureau. Nylon broad woven fabrics output was indicated at 33,100,000 linear yards, 13 percent below the second quarter, but 26 percent above third quarter in 1950. Fabrics of 100 percent filament rayon amounted to 251,500,000 linear yards, a drop of 36 percent from second quarter and 100 percent spun rayon totaled 90,300,000 linear yards, 16 percent below the second quarter.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production amounted to 86,343,010 pounds in September, compared with 85,393,300 pounds in August according to the Tariff Commission. Buying interest was confined to early year requirements. Prices were without change and steady.

Bichromates—Supply situation has eased slightly, but producers inventories were still limited. Deliveries against contracts continued to absorb the bulk of the output. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in September was indicated at 10,660 short tons, against revised total of 10,966 tons in August and 7,418 tons during September last year, by the Census Bureau.

Sodium Acetate—This market remained steady, with demand moderate chiefly for immediate delivery. Quotations for acetate and diacetate were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Domestic users took fair sized lots for actual needs. Prices were without change and steady. Export business has dropped appreciably.

Sulphonated Oils—Scarcity of castor oil strengthened sulphonated grades and quotations were firm at recent advance. Fifty percent sulphonated was quoted at 19c. to 20c. per pound and 75 percent, 26c. to 27c. per pound, as to quantity. Tallow grades were firmer with the stronger tallow market. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—This market continued firm. Supplies were tight and closely held. Demand was fairly active and still exceeds available stocks. Albumen and dried soluble blood were well held at former quotations.

Corn Dextrin—Firmness of the grain market was reflected in dextrin and other derivatives and tone of the market was stronger. Consuming demand was fairly active mainly against current orders. Prices were maintained for all grades.

Corn Starch—This market was firmer, due to the advancing trend of corn. Demand for starch was moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were well held for all grades. Visible corn supply was increased 1,692,000 bushels to 43,572,000 bushels for the week ended December 8, compared with 50,392,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Egg Albumen—Market continued strong and quotations were advanced three cents per pound for edible grades. Supplies were scarce due to light production. Egg breaking was reported at a standstill. Albumen flake was lifted to $2.13 to $2.15 per pound, and powdered to $2.17 to $2.19 per pound, on spot, depending upon quantity. Technical grade moved in fair volume and was held at $1.07 to $1.10 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Trading was fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements. Market was steady. Supplies were not abundant and maintained at $1.34 to $1.37 per pound, on spot, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—This market remained firm due to good demand and reduced production. With output in Maine practically nil, trading has been confined to starch made in Idaho. Prices were strong at the recent advance. Carlots were maintained at 6½c. per pound, mills, Idaho, while quotations were merely nominal at 7½c., f.o.b. mills, Maine. Stocks on the spot were well held at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Consuming inquiry was inactive. Prices were without change. Raw was quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¾c. to 9c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Local market was firmer with higher cost of shipments from Brazil and stocks on spot were raised ¼c. per pound. Trading was moderate, and confined to prompt requirements. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and 7¾c. to 8c. for smaller quantities, exwarehouse. Medium ranged from 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, exdock, carlots, and 7½c. to 7¾c., exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

Quantitative limitations on licensed exports of imported wet cattle hides, buffalo hides, wet calfskins, wet kipskins, and cattle hide parts in bonded warehouses, for which no consumption entry has been made, were removed December 6 by the Office of International Trade. Applications for licenses to export such imported hides and skins may be submitted to OIT at any time. Applications must certify that the hides and skins are of foreign origin and are in US bonded warehouses.

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported quiet, but the market remained steady as available supplies were not plentiful. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Cutch—Offers for shipment continued light and spotty. Market was firm at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark—Quietness prevailed in this material. Offers at lower prices failed to increase buying interest. South American was recently dropped to $51 to $52 per ton, exdock. African also was inactive and nominal at $80 to $81 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Primary market continued unsettled. Offers for shipment were liberal and easy. J1's were quoted at $51 to $52 per ton, and crushed J1's $75 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—Despite quiet demand for replacements, the market remained steady. Offers for shipment were quite liberal. Solid ordinary was unchanged at 11 31/65c. per pound, and clarified, 12 7/16c. per pound, exdock.

Wattle—Conditions in this market continued steady, irrespective of the lack of interest in replacements. Prices of bark and extract were maintained at prevailing levels. Fair average bark was maintained at $106.50 per ton and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Egg albumen, flake, 3c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
329.8	327.3	320.3	225.1	271.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Obituaries

Russell I. Baker

Russell I. Baker, plant manager of the Grasselli Works Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, Linden, N. J., died there December 11. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Mr. Baker began his career in the chemical industry in 1916 as a chemist and mill superintendent for the Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Company, Allentown, Pa. Following service in World War I, he joined the Newport Chemical Company, Carrollville, Wis., in 1919 as assistant head of the acid intermediate department.

Mr. Baker came into the General Aniline organization in 1920, and was active in the development and production of early dyestuffs, including alizarin colors. When the vat colors department was established in 1928, he was made assistant department head, and in 1942 he was made department head. Four years later he became Grasselli plant manager at Linden.

Gustav A. Beauchamp

Gustav A. Beauchamp, for many years active in the sales operations of Merck & Co., died at his home in Los Angeles, Calif. on December 6. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Beauchamp started with the sales department of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company in Philadelphia in 1906 and joined Merck in 1918. In 1936, after serving for several years as medicinal sales manager at Rahway, N. J., he established the Pacific coast sales office at Los Angeles, continuing in charge of its operations until his retirement in 1947.

Russell A. Firestone

Russell A. Firestone, a director of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, since 1932, died December 12 in New York. He was fifty years of age.

Mr. Firestone, second son of the late Harvey A. Firestone, founder of the tire concern, was general manager of the company's mechanical rubber goods division at Akron from 1932 to 1939. In 1942 he was named general manager of the Nebraska Defense Corporation, a Firestone subsidiary, and supervised construction and first operations of the bomb loading plant near Omaha, Neb. He returned to Akron the following year as assistant treasurer of the parent company.

James G. Vail

James G. Vail, former vice-president and chemical director of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, died in Delhi, India, it was reported December 11. He was sixty-five years of age.

Mr. Vail joined Philadelphia Quartz in 1905 as a member of its chemical department. In 1912 he was named chemical director, which post he held until 1940. He was elected vice-president of the concern in 1934, and retained that post until his retirement in 1949. In recent years Mr. Vail was active in the affairs of the American Friends Service Committee, and it was while on a mission for that organization that he died in India.

Mr. Vail was the recipient in 1933 of the first Chemical Industry Medal awarded by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry. An authority on silicates of soda, Mr. Vail received the medal in recognition of his work in this field.

Wilbur N. Wilkinson

Wilbur N. Wilkinson, for many years sales manager of the Union Sulphur Company, New York, and former president of the supply and equipment section of American Pulp & Paper Association, died December 10 in Nanuet, N. Y.

Mr. Wilkinson became general manager of Sulphur Diggers, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., when that concern entered the sulphur production field in 1937. Sulphur Diggers was engaged in developing a deposit near Zurich, Calif. During the first World War, Mr. Wilkinson was a member of the chemical section of the War Industries Board and chairman of the chemical division of the first Liberty Loan drive.

Charles J. Caspar, retired manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died December 8. He was eighty-two years of age. Mr. Caspar had been active in the paint and glass industry for forty-five years. He retired in 1942.

E. Norman Clarke, chief of production and assistant secretary of Regal Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., died December 3 at his home in Merrick, L. I. He was forty-three. Mr. Clarke joined Regal in 1943. During World War II he supervised production of aerosol bombs, methyl bromide ampuls and trench candles.

Charles Decker, president of the Pressure Asphalt Company, Union, N. J., died there December 9. His age was sixty.

Professor Henry S. Raper, dean of the medical school and professor of chemical physiology at Manchester University, Manchester, England, died December 12. His age was sixty-nine.

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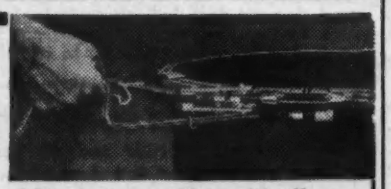

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices held and the picture of supply and demand were largely unchanged in the petroleum derivatives market during the week. There was some tightening reported in the toluol situation as a result of added government demand. Xylol was about where it had been for some time, with the supply good, although not what could be called abundant. Intermediate aromatic solvents showed a better demand, which was in line with what had been happening in that market for thirty days or so. The supply was at a good enough point to keep in balance with the demand. Higher boilers held to a comfortable position, with the production and the demand about balanced.

The demand for the aliphatics held at a good point. The supply could be called neither long nor short. LPG's were moving well at this time of year, which was a condition brought about by the weather and was considered an expected occurrance. Opinions varied as to the availability of microcrystalline and paraffin waxes. One source said that supply was accumulating while another said that it was not long. The demand was running to moderate good levels and was holding at about the same point that had been established last August.

Solvents and Diluents

The demand for petroleum toluol, already high because of the government demand, was reported by one source last week to be becoming higher as a result of the government asking for more material. This condition will, of course, continue to have its effect on the producers as well as the industrial consumers. The demand for xylol was unchanged. The supply was in what could be called a good position, although it was not abundant. The demand for the intermediate aromatic solvents was reported to have become better in the last thirty days or so. The supply was strong enough to balance the demand. The position of the higher boilers continued to be comfortable. The production held at approximately the levels of the demand and the prices were unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha — The market held pretty much to its previous levels as far as the supply and demand were concerned. The supply was not on the long side but it was adequate for the amount of purchasing. The demand was steady, although not especially high. Prices were holding at their old levels.

Lacquer Diluent—Enough of this material was moving last week for the industry to consider it in a good demand. It was not, however, as high as it might be. Supply was not overabundant, but there was enough of it to accommodate the market without pinch. Prices continued to hold.

Mineral Spirits — This material continued to move in what was characterized as good, although not exceedingly high, volume during the period under review. The supply was sufficient to accommodate it although there was not any great overstock of the item. Prices held.

Rubber Solvent—The situation showed no change during the past week. The supply was adequate for the present rate of ordering, although there was not what could be called an overabundance of it. The demand was still at the levels of the past, which meant that the product was moving well although not at a rate that could be called particularly high.

Stoddard Solvent—A continuation of the good demand that had characterized this item in the past was still apparent last week. The item was available in sufficient amount to accommodate this request without any particular difficulty. The price structure was unchanged.

V.M. & P. Naphtha—Pricewise, this item continued without change last week. The demand was at a good point and the supply was strong enough to handle it without pinch on producers or any delay to consumers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The picture continued unchanged last week for butane and propane. Seasonal tightness was evident but that was a normal thing at this time of year. Demand was, of course, at higher levels than it had been during the warm weather and was expected to continue high for the coming months. Prices in the Group 3 area held unchanged.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—There was some difference of opinion as to the amount of material available last week. One source stated that the item was not long although another said that supply was being accumulated. Defense orders, it was said, were not as great as had been anticipated. The demand was running at the moderate levels that had been apparent since about last August. One producer said that it could accept orders comfortably.

Paraffin—The situation as to supply depended pretty much on producer. Last week one source said that supply was not long, while another stated that it found material accumulating. The average demand that had been observed since late summer was unchanged. The amount of ordering for defense purposes, it was said, was not as great as had been anticipated.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in December is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,245,000 barrels daily compared with 6,210,000 forecast for November. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 93 million barrels in December, a gasoline yield of 42.5 percent and total crude runs of 6,640,000 barrels daily.

The actual production of crude oil set a new monthly record of 6,261,000 barrels daily in September, is estimated at about 6,320,000 barrels daily in October, and, currently, appears to have declined to about 6,240,000 barrels daily in November. Stocks of domestic crude oil increased 1.4 million barrels in September and showed a gain of 7.6 million barrels in the third quarter. Current data for October indicate a further gain of over 5,000,000 barrels in crude stocks but a moderate decline in November. Total crude runs to stills rose to 6,558,000 barrels daily in September and apparently declined to about 6,485,000 barrels daily in October. Current data for November indicate a sharp rise in runs to about 6,640,000 barrels daily, reflecting colder weather and substantial reduction in primary stocks of fuel oils.

Petrolatum—This item showed little change last week as to supply and demand or price. The availability continued high enough to meet the consumer needs, which were continuing at the good levels of the recent past. The drums situation continued fairly good because of the efforts of producers to have their old ones returned.

White Mineral Oils—The supply was adequate for the market. Demand continued to hold at the good levels of the recent past and there were no expectations that there would be any change in this condition at the present time. Prices were unchanged. The effort being made by producers to have their empty drums returned for re-use was meeting with success and was easing the situation on that score.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 1 totaled 260,901,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 260,465,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 436,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 694,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 258,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 258,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Stocks of solvents and diluents remain adequate to meet the present rate of demand. Prices remained unchanged over the week with lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Esso Expands Board, Elects Morgan Director

Election of an additional member of the board of directors and a new vice-president by Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, to be effective January 1, 1952, has been announced by Stanley C. Hope, president. The new director is Cecil Morgan who has been vice-president in charge of manufacturing, public relations and crude oil purchasing of the Louisiana division with headquarters at Baton Rouge.

Henry J. Voorhies, general manager of the Baton Rouge refinery, has been elected a vice-president and will assume the responsibilities being relinquished by Mr. Morgan upon the latter's transfer to New York. Mr. Morgan joined Esso in 1936 as attorney in Shreveport, La. He was named associate general counsel of Esso Standard Oil Company in 1945 with offices at Baton Rouge and was elected vice-president in 1949. Mr. Voorhies was employed by Esso in 1922 at Baton Rouge as a combustion engineer. He was appointed assistant general manager of the Baton Rouge refinery in 1944, and general manager in 1949.

Interstate Oil Compact Elects McMath Head

Gov. Sid McMath, of Arkansas, last week was elected chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, succeeding Gov. Allan Shivers, of Texas, in the post. Mr. McMath was the only nominee. Jeff Robinson was elected first vice-chairman of the commission. He is chairman of the Kansas Corporation Commission.

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G. E. Eddy, Michigan State Conservation Director, was named second vice-chairman, and Earl Foster was reappointed executive secretary.

Dutch Company to Produce Cyanamid Cracking Catalysts

A Netherlands chemical firm will become continental Europe's first producer of synthetic fluid cracking catalyst for the petroleum industry under terms of a contract signed recently with American Cyanamid Company, New York. The firm, Koninklijke Zwavelzuurfabrieken ("Ketjen"), of Amsterdam, will manufacture Cyanamid's microspheroidal cracking catalysts, using Cyanamid's patents and processes, for sale to western European oil refiners. The catalysts are used in making high octane fuels, raw materials for synthetic rubber and other vital petroleum products.

Production of the catalysts will begin early in 1953 and will be sufficient to handle an annual refining capacity of more than 56,000,000 barrels of crude oil.

Humble, So. Production Reach Natural Gas Accord

Humble Oil & Refining Company and Southern Production Company have announced a twenty-year agreement for the exchange of natural gas between their companies. Unofficially, the deal was estimated to be the equivalent of a $100,000,000 transaction. The contract provides a first call for each company on reserves of certain fields owned by the other, estimated in each instance in excess of 7,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

Trade Briefs

Ethyl Corporation, New York, is sponsoring twelve graduate fellowships during the current year in fields of interest to the petroleum, chemical and automotive industries.

H. N. Pardee, independent oil producer and former production executive with the Texas Company and the Humble Oil & Refining Company, has been retained by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., as consultant on petroleum courses.

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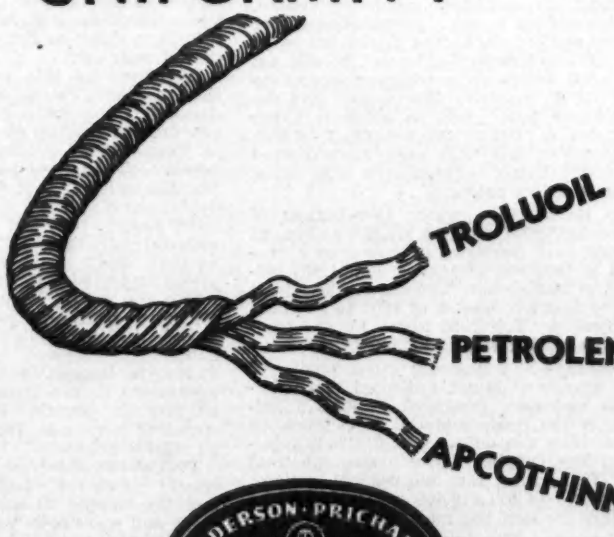

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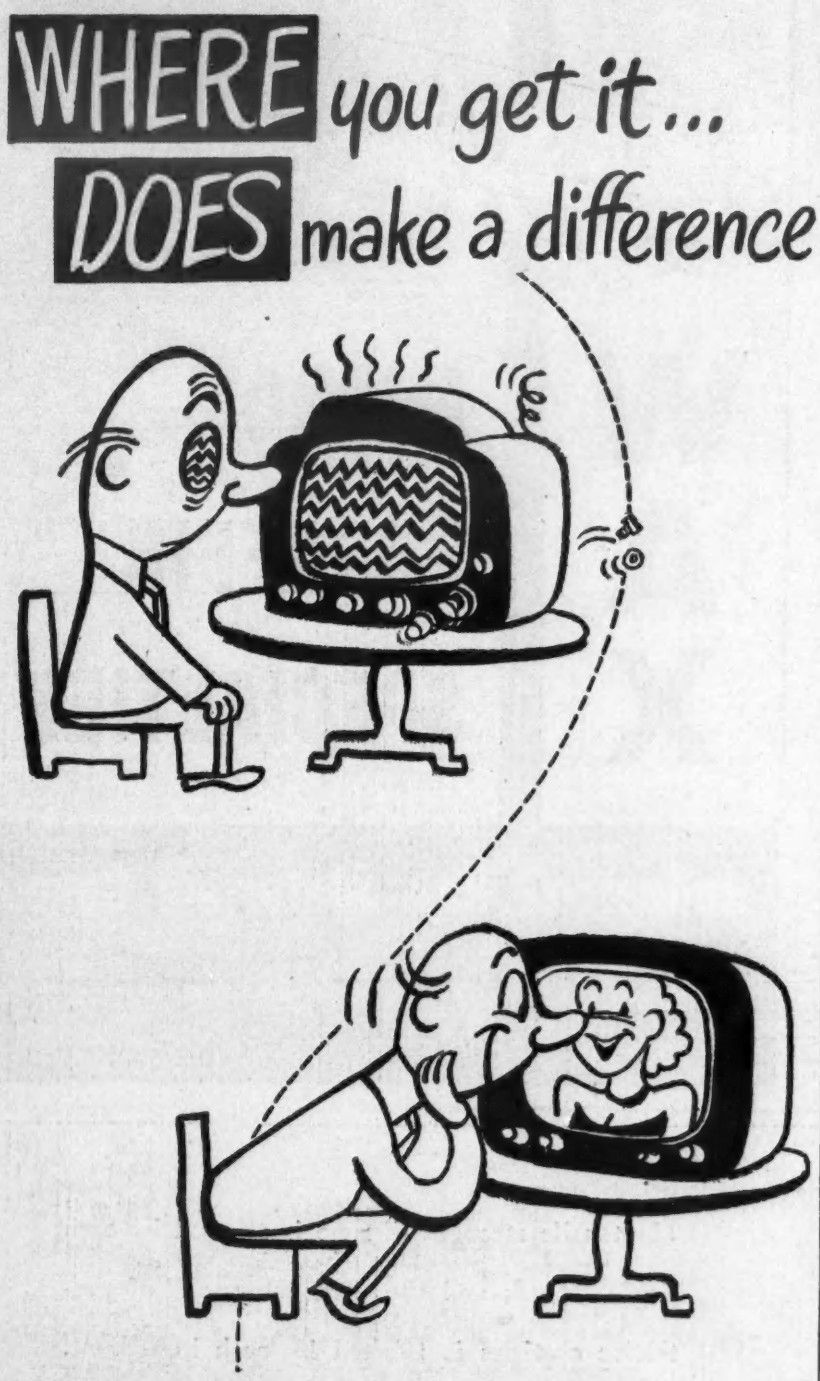

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Coaltar Chemicals

Both cyclohexanol and methylcyclohexanol were advanced ½ cent per pound effective December 10. Prices on other coaltar chemicals and intermediates remained unchanged last week under present ceiling levels. By last week most large volume chemical intermediate manufacturers had filed under CPR-22, and considering the number of items involved, there had been relatively few price changes. Of those that were changed, the trend was mostly upward, as was reported when the changes developed.

Anilin and a number of other important benzol derived chemicals were said by some producers to currently be in a relatively good balance with demand, but this not as yet true of all producers. There were still some who were pretty short on these items, if not for lack of benzol, then for lack of chlorine or other raw material. Business volume all along the line was regarded as off from levels of a few months ago, but coaltar chemicals and intermediates were not as bad off in this respect as were aliphatic organics, and inorganic chemicals.

Steel pourings reached the 100,000,000 ton mark last week, bringing the 1951 production figure up to a point 3,000,000 tons in excess of the 1950 output, and there are still two more weeks to go in this year. That is more steel than has been produced in a single year in the history of the United States.

The production rate was reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute to be 104.1 percent of theoretical capacity, for the week ending December 15. This is equivalent to 2,081,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,071,000 tons the previous week, and 1,953,800 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—There was little change in the benzol market this past week, the supply was still short of demand. Increasing production has helped to ease the pressure in past weeks, but the point of balance has not been reached yet.

In evidence that the tendency for this market was towards a lessening of the pressure, at least one large industrial consumer was known to have an adequate supply on hand, allowing that consumer to meet his immediate needs for benzol. This condition is not representative of the entire market since most producers could not fill every order for benzol. It will not be until increased production comes to the aid of suppliers that supply and demand are fairly well in balance. Large volumes of petroleum produced benzol, forthcoming late next year, are expected to fulfill these requirements and bring about a better balance.

In its monthly report, the Bureau of Mines indicated that 15,157,221 gallons of benzol were produced by cokeoven operators in October, as against 14,081,925 gallons in September. This brings the total of the first ten months of 1951 to 147,729,046 gallons. The 1950 figure for the comparable period was 132,875,200 gallons.

Coaltar—The monthly coke report of the Bureau of Mines indicated that cokeoven operators produced 67,831,075 gallons of the crude material in October. In September the output was 65,923,813 gallons. The October figure makes the total for 1951, thus far, 661,085,520 gallons, compared to 611,419,400 gallons produced during the first ten months of 1950.

Creosote—The demand was equal to the high sustained output of the domestic producers, leaving the situation pretty much in balance. Importers of this tar oil found that demand was up, and incoming shipments as high as previous weeks, but no better.

The Bureau of Mines indicates that cokeoven operators produced 2,792,442 gallons of creosote oil in October, slightly less than the 2,872,967 gallons output in September, but higher than the October, 1950 figure 2,602,500. Total production for the January to October period was reported to be 27,249,448 gallons. In comparison, 27,326,000 gallons were produced during the same period in 1950.

Cresols—Although conditions remained the same, the supply of the cresols was more nearly in balance with demand. The supply situation has been relieved by the slack in resin manufacturer's demand, who produce adhesives for the building trade. The slack in the protective coatings inductry has slowed the demand for cresylic resins and plasticizers.

Cresylic Acid—Some importers suspect that the foreign suppliers of this acid might reduce the price after the first of this year. The importers are hopeful that such a reduction will not take place since the British suppliers realize that a price reduction probably would not increase the amount of acid they can sell in this country. A price reduction would only serve, it was said, to put the pinch on those importers who already have a substantial quantity of higher-priced cresylic on hand.

The demand for imported cresylic has slackened slightly this past week; probably due to those consumers who have built up large inventories. The consumers naturally want to cut down their inventories before the end of their fiscal year, it was felt.

Domestic cresylic continued to lean toward an easing of supply which was characteristic of a number of the coaltar chemicals during the past few weeks. This situation has left cresylic acid in balance with demand.

Naphthalene—The supply of crude naphthalene was still short of demand. However, the gradual increase of domestic production was beginning to show signs of a slight easing, at least in the imported material.

Importers of this basic chemical noticed a slight easing of the pressure of demand. The price is expected to eventually drop to a figure of approximately 10c. in these circles. Consumers seem to be holding off in anticipation of the drop. The indication is that while consumers of naphthalene find the domestic market in short supply, they can get enough of the material for their immediate needs by keeping their purchases of the higher priced imported material at a minimum.

The Bureau of Mines reports that the cokeoven operators produced 11,089,025 pounds of naphthalene in October. In September cokeoven operators produced 10,766,516 pounds. The total naphthlene production from January to October was 105,576,102 pounds. During the corresponding period in 1950, production was 82,135,600 pounds.

Phenol—Producers have pretty well caught up on their back orders of phenol and the supply is coming into balance more and more each week. The producers of phenolic resins and adhesives have decreased their demand since the plywood bonding industry and the building trades have had their operations seriously curtailed by restrictive government regulations. The slack in the protective coatings industry also has contributed to the decrease in demand for phenol. The overall decrease in demand for phenol has served to bring the supply closer to balance with demand.

Although demand has fallen off slightly, phenol is not expected to be in balance until expanded production facilities are available late next year.

Pyridin—Supply of this coaltar base fell short of demand, as it has been in recent weeks. Some producers had substantial back orders while others were running just slightly behind the demand. None were in the position that they could have supplied every order that came in to them. Some relief of pressure can be expected when the production of

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cyclohexanol, ½c. per lb.
Methylcyclohexanol, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
137.0	136.8	136.8	107.5	133.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended December 15, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,014,591
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	35,024,245
Benzol	gals.	3,419,033
Coaltar	gals.	15,566,331
Creosote oil	gals.	625,433
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,126,472
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	25,017
Toluol	gals.	646,291
Xylol	gals.	166,782

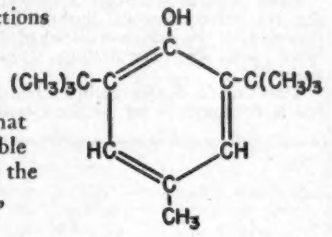
For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS DBPC

Di-tert-BUTYL-para-CRESOL (DBPC)

is a highly-effective antioxidant

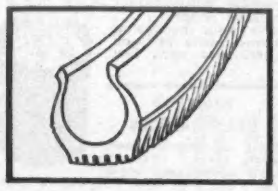
● Koppers 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-para-cresol (DBPC) is a crystalline, tri-alkylated phenol, easily soluble in common organic solvents. Being a hindered phenol, it undergoes few of the reactions typical of unhindered phenols, such as phenol and meta-cresol.



Koppers DBPC is an oxidation inhibitor that is non-staining and non-corrosive; it is insoluble in aqueous solutions of acids or alkalis. For the rubber, petroleum and insecticide industries, DBPC has proved its value as a highly-effective antioxidant.

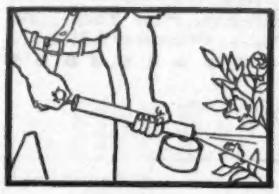
For further information, write for your copy of Bulletin C-9-115. It describes in detail the properties, reactions and uses of DBPC.

..... for these industries



RUBBER

DBPC is useful as a "non-coloring" and a "non-staining" rubber antioxidant, because it causes little or no discoloration of white or light-colored rubber products, even after prolonged exposure to light, heat and air.



INSECTICIDE

DBPC is particularly effective in the prevention of oxidation and deterioration of insecticide compositions containing pyrethrin. Pyrethrin has a marked tendency to decompose on exposure to light or air; such decomposition results in a marked decrease in the insecticidal value of the product. DBPC inhibits these oxidation processes, thus prolonging potency of the insecticide.

PETROLEUM

DBPC is an excellent antioxidant for high-grade lubricating oils for low-temperature service such as spindle oils, gun greases, waxes, etc., and for such oils as turbine oils and transformer oils. In these oils, it inhibits the formation of gums and acidic products that are formed by oxidation.

It is also one of the most effective inhibitors for the reduction of gum formation in aviation gasolines, where it is important to effect the inhibition without the production of undesirable deposits of residues in carburetors.

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alkyl substituted pyridin is produced in volume late next year.

The substituted pyridin, 2-ethyl-5-methylpyridin, can be used as a partial, or even an entire replacement, for the pure base in certain specific end-uses.

Even this help by the substitute for the 2° material may not appreciably relieve the strain on pyridin supplies because the potential demand is so great that it can likely keep astride production.

Production of crude tar bases in October was 42,338 gallons, on a dry basis. In September, cokeoven operators produced 44,377 gallons. The October figure brings the 1951 total up to 413,234 gallons, compared to the 346,200 gallons produced during the first ten months of 1950.

The output of refined 2° pyridin by cokeoven operators was 150,459 pounds in October. This is an increase of 14.6 percent over the September production of 131,291 pounds. The ten months total for the refined material was 1,228,955 pounds, as against 992,500 pounds during a comparable period in 1951.

Toluol—This market was close to balance, with respect to supply and demand. Consumers were able to get enough to fill their immediate needs but the supply was not so great that any of them were able to build up adequate inventories. The supply will not be great enough to allow stockpiling until the sources of production are expanded, it was said.

The Bureau of Mines indicated that cokeoven operators produced 2,947,849 gallons of toluol in October, compared to 2,878,659 gallons in September. The October figure includes 2,137,008 gallons of nitration grade. In September 2,087,820 gallons of the nitration grade were produced. As of the end of October 28,729,451 gallons was the total output for 1951. In the same period last year 25,226,900 gallons were produced.

Xylol—Continued easing of pressure on this basic chemical was noticed by some producers. The market has not yet reached a situation where it could be said that xylol is in good supply, it was still a little on the short side and was expected to remain so during the first quarter of next year.

According to the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators produced 791,091 gallons of xylol in all grades during October. The September figure was 780,250 gallons. The first ten months total for this year was 7,619,636 gallons, as compared with 6,627,500 gallons during this period of time last year.

Intermediates

Anilin—There was some variation in the anilin supply position reported. Some suppliers find themselves with enough material on hand to make prompt shipment of orders. Other producers, however, are not in as good relative shape with respect to availability.

Cyclohexanol — The price of technical grade cyclohexanol advanced ½c. per pound effective December 10. This brought current schedules up to 36¼c. in tankcars, 37¾c. in drum carlots, and 38¼c. in less carlot drums, all on an f.o.b., works basis.

Methylcyclohexanol — The price of methylcyclohexanol advanced ½c. per pound effective December 10. This brought current prices up to 33c. in tankcars, 34½c. in drum carlots, and 35c. in less than drum carlots, all on an f.o.b., works basis.

Monochlorobenzene—The market was described as tight on this important intermediate. The short supply of monochlorobenzene was in part due to the shortage of chlorine, and in part due to the short supply of benzol.

The feeling in the industry was that this market will become increasingly tight during the first quarter of next year. The expected increased demand for insecticide manufacture, and other uses of this material, were explained as the reasons for anticipating a tighter market.

Phthalic anhydride—The market for this intermediate was still described as short. The pressure from buyers was not as great as it had been in recent months, however the demand was still greater than the supply. Suppliers felt that the lessening of pressure was due in part to the static condition of the naphthalene market. Since naphthalene has not become increasingly short, buyers of phthalic feel a little more comfortable, with inventories they have been able to build up.

Trade Briefs

Fraris Stacon Corporation, Palisades Park, N. J., has added a new self-operated temperature regulator to its line.

Fageol Heat Machine Company, Detroit, Mich., has developed a new 140,000 B.T.U. heat machine for outdoor or indoor use.

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Chemical Additives Use in Foods Upheld by NRC

—Continued from page 42

ing a program whereby the necessary field experiments can be conducted on a limited commercial scale while toxicological research is still in progress.

Many food processors also have established their own laboratories and have exercised precautions in using new materials. Some of the progress in detecting residues of pesticides and in developing methods for removing traces of chemicals by washing has come from these laboratories. They, too, have sponsored extensive research in colleges and universities, particularly in the field of nutrition.

Although the reliable chemical manufacturers and food processors have established these procedures, there is room for honest differences of opinion in interpreting the hazards involved. Wide differences of opinion can usually be resolved by further study and consultation with the appropriate government agencies.

Four federal agencies are responsible for the protection of the public. They function by the administration of different laws and by conducting their own research.

The United States Public Health Service is responsible for public health in its broadest aspects. Investigations are made into the use of chemicals to control diseases and insects affecting man, the effect of chemicals on men associated with the manufacture of chemicals, the effect on spray operators, and the effect of ingested chemicals on man.

In addition to using small animals for research, the service also performs epidemiological field studies and carries out clinical investigations on human subjects whenever necessary. The Public Health Service also acts in an advisory capacity to state and local health departments in devising and enforcing ordinances regulating the handling of food and milk.

Meat Inspection Service

The Meat Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture controls the use of certain chemical additives in meat and meat food products under authority of the meat inspection act of 1907. The latter act provides for special inspectors in any establishment processing meat foods for interstate or foreign commerce. Under this act, no chemical additives may be used in meat or meat products without approval of the Service.

The insecticide division of the United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for the registration of all pesticides under the insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act of 1947. Before any pesticide can be sold interstate, data must be submitted on its ability to control pests, its safety for use by spray operators and on crops, its effects on quality and safety of food, and the potential damage to other forms of life and to soil. The division does not conduct research of this type, but depends on scientists in the Agricultural Research Administration for advice on usefulness, and on the toxicologists in the Public Health Service and in the Food and Drug Administration for opinions on safety for the proposed use.

Enforcing Food Act

The Administrator of the Federal Security Agency is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the food, drug, and cosmetic act of 1938. He has the power to prevent shipment in interstate commerce of any food adulterated by a poisonous or deleterious ingredient. The administrator is also responsible for the establishment of standards of identity for food products and for the promulgation of tolerances for chemical additives where these are required in processing. The Food and Drug Administration maintains elaborate toxicology laboratories.

The food, drug, and cosmetic act directed the Federal Security Administrator to establish a safe residue tolerance level for each chemical shown to be a poisonous material but necessary to the production of food. Exhaustive hearings on pesticides were held in 1950 and formal tolerances are expected in the near future. Informal tolerances for lead and arsenic, fluorine, and DDT have been in use for some time.

Although many samples of fruits and vegetables have been examined, there have been no seizures by the Food and Drug Administration for exceeding the tolerance on DDT and only three seizures in the past three years for the presence of lead arsenate in excess of the informal limit. Prior to 1947, there were a larger number of seizures for exceeding lead and arsenic informal residue limits because such heavy treatments were required before DDT was introduced to control the codling moth.

Procedure for Use

New intentional chemical additives may be introduced into foods by either of two procedures. Some foods have established standards of identity promulgated by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency only after review of all existing data. Anyone wishing to substitute a material for an ingredient named in the standard, or to add a new substance, must petition for a hearing. Many foods do not have established standards of identity so that the food processor must carry the full responsibility for adding any new chemical and must observe the provisions of the 1938 act that prohibit the addition of poisonous or deleterious ingredients. Reliable processors consult with the Food and Drug Administration and conduct such experiments as may be suggested and additional research which they regard as essential.

Study by House Group

The adequacy of existing legislation to safeguard the public health in relation to the use of chemicals in foods has recently been under consideration by a House of Representatives select committee. The U. S. Commissioner of Foods and Drugs has testified before this committee that

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existing legislation is not adequate and additional legislation has been proposed. The opposite viewpoint has also been presented to the committee.

In addition to the federal laws, forty states have laws regulating the use and sale of chemicals. These laws are administered either through the departments of public health or agriculture in the various states. Some of these laws are modeled on a uniform pattern, while others vary in important respects. A concerted effort has been made to encourage the standardization of these laws so that the movement of chemicals in interstate commerce would be facilitated.

Olin Names Hartshorne

The appointment of Edward Hartshorne as manager of the research and development department, Olin cellophane division, Olin Industries, Inc., at New Haven, Conn., has been announced by N. H. Collisson, general manager of the division. Mr. Hartshorne has been with Olin since 1934 when he joined the Western Cartridge Company division as a metallurgist.

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US Chemical Exports Down Sharply in Oct.; Imports Up

United States exports of domestic and foreign chemicals and related products slipped off sharply during October from the September level, but imports registered a slight advance, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and released December 12.

The agency reported exports during October at $71,200,000, a drop of $14,500,000 below September exports, while imports advanced to $22,300,000 from $21,000,000 in September. No reason was assigned by the bureau for the sizeable drop in chemical exports, but it was in keeping with the trend of all merchandise for the month which showed a decline below September.

Exports of all domestic and foreign merchandise during October was estimated by the bureau at $1,154,300,000 compared with $1,232,200,000 for September, while imports amounted to $832,400,000 in October compared with $717,700,000 in September. The bureau said that the reduction in exports was partially due to the maritime strike in New York. It added that the October import total included some merchandise which was still on vessels in New York harbor at the end of October due to the strike.

Sulphur Shortage Danger

—Continued from page 4

of Hercules Powder Company's synthetic department, described the uses of pentaerythritol in industry, its technical properties and the raw materials which enter into its composition. Presenting a graph to illustrate his statistics, he said:—

"The production of all unmodified phthalic alkyds grew from 137,000,000 pounds in 1946 to 250,000,000 pounds in 1950, an increase of 83 percent. Production of pentaerythritol resins in this group increased from 27,000,000 pounds in 1946 to 80,000,000 pounds in 1950, a gain of more than 260 percent. The pentaerythritol resins in 1950 accounted for about 33 percent of the total as against 16 percent in 1946."

Earl H. Farnham, product manager of the organic chemicals division of the Dow Chemical Company, stated that, if the demand is present, approximately 120,000,000 pounds of propylene glycol can be produced in 1952. Even though propylene glycol is not used in strictly military items, he said, there is little question that many of the end-products in which it is one of the intermediates do end up somewhere in our military program.

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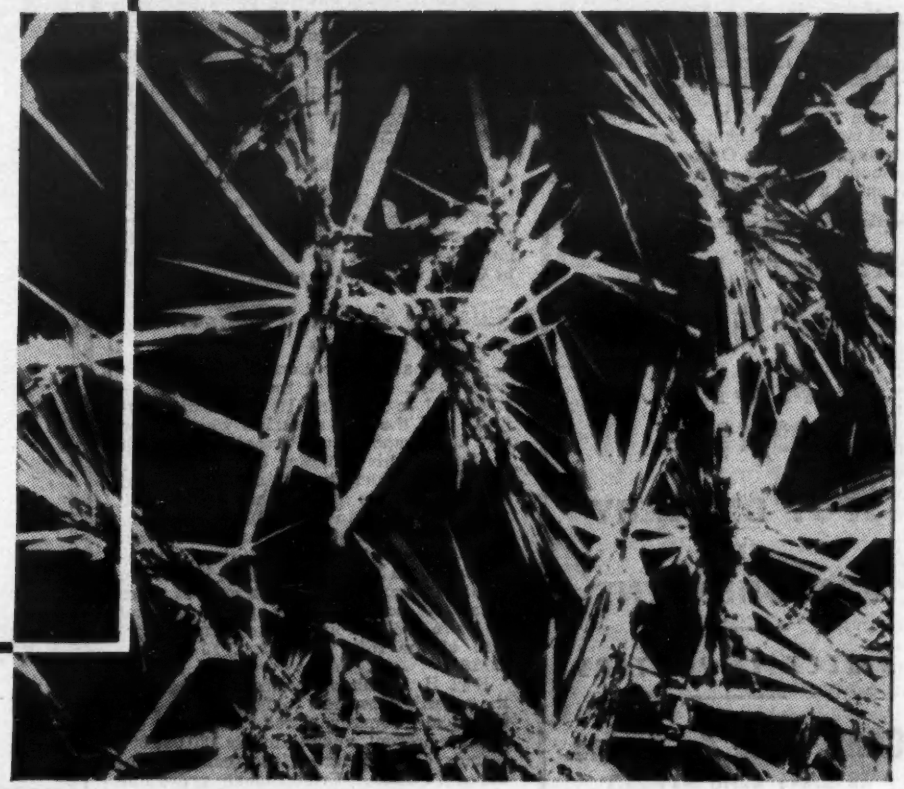

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

For the second time in as many weeks, the price of cocoa butter was advanced, reflecting the stronger consumer demand and a firmer commodity market. The latest advance was 3 cents per pound in carlots. Nonfat dry milk solids, spray process, were advanced ½ cent per pound. Aside from these fluctuations, the market was quiet, pricewise.

By increasing degrees, the slack in the demand for chemicals has begun to be taken up. Demand for formaldehyde has begun to advance with a resultant growing tightening of supply. Some producers, however, have as yet to notice any real pickup in consumer requirements particularly those largely dependent upon the plywood and furniture industries. With more defense contracts being let out every week, most observers felt that it was only a matter of time before demand would be back to and quite possibly exceed previous high levels.

Furfural and its derivatives was reported to be approximately in balance with demand particularly since the recent commencement of operations of a new plant producing the aldehyde. Propylene glycol was reported to be tight by one source while another said that it appeared to be easing. At any rate, the most recent production figures for September showed a decrease from the preceding month. Methanol continued in short supply and gave every indication of continuing in light of the growing demand for formaldehyde. Chloral continues tight due to the ever present chlorine shortage.

Supplies of lanolin were still short due to the decreased supply of degras which is dependent upon the volume of wool scoured. Producers were awaiting price relief in the forms of dollars and cents ceilings from the Office of Price Stabilization.

October sales of drug wholesalers climbed 14 percent above the September sales level and indicated a gain of 11 percent over October sales a year ago. Cumulative sales for the first ten months of this year were 13 percent higher than during the same period of 1950. The dollar value of stocks in the hands of drug wholesalers at the end of October were 10 percent over October 1950 levels, and were estimated at $257,000,000.

Carotene—Supplies of carotene were somewhat limited due to a bad carrot crop last Fall. However, a major producer of this material has recently commenced operations in a newly completed plant. The increased output was expected to aid in meeting the increased demand for carotene by the margarine industry. Just how much an effect the introduction of the use of synthetic vitamin A in margarine will have upon the demand for carotene in this same application was a matter of conjecture. It will be several months before the synthetic material could be used provided it is formally approved by the Pure Food and Drug Administration.

Castor Oil—Activity in the castor bean market was dull. Some business was reported in the neighborhood of $275 per long ton. Castor oil remained short.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended December 13 totaled 925,050 pounds compared to the 507,900 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil totaled 2,454,000 pounds compared to the 1,798,000 pounds landed in the corresponding week in 1950.

Total imports since the first of the year to date amounted to 142,203,700 pounds while those during the corresponding period in 1950 aggregated 236,969,850 pounds. Imports of castor oil to date totaled 55,474,329 pounds compared to the 36,761,913 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1950.

Chloral—Supplies of this chemical, which finds its principal usage in the manufacture of DDT, were still tight due to the prevailing shortage of chlorine. Despite expanding chlorine producing facilities, consumption of chlorine has increased and at least one producer of chloral does not expect it to loosen up for some time, based on the present rate of demand. Prices remained at ceiling levels.

Cocoa Butter—For the second time in as many weeks, the price of cocoat butter was advanced, reflecting the strengthening bean market. The current price was 63c. per pound, a 3c. per pound advance over that of last week. Demand has picked up somewhat but was still below last year's levels. Supplies were adequate for existing demand.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
260.4	260.4	260.4	255.8	261.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde appears to be on the increase, but it was still below earlier levels this year by a substantial amount. The Northwest plywood industry has slowed up considerably due to the nationwide curtailment in home building. The diminished demand from this industry, which annually accounts for a good portion of formaldehyde in the form of urea formaldehyde adhesives, has been felt, although some producers have not been affected as much as others.

The expanding demand for formaldehyde derivatives such as hexamethylenetetramine and pentaerythritol was expected to absorb more and more of the formaldehyde production in the coming year. The overall supply picture for formaldehyde was good at present, but most observers were unanimous in the prediction of a stepped up demand next year, with a corresponding tightening of supply.

Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) totaled 74,230,913 pounds in August compared to the 76,803,065 pounds turned out in September, 1951.

Furfural — The decontrolling of corncobs some time ago has not as yet had any apparent bearing upon the furfural industry. Prices have continued unchanged since earlier this year and it was said that the primary factor influencing costs of this material was the freight rates. Another plant for the production of furfural and its derivatives has recently been opened and the supply picture has been improving. Of course, it was estimated that peak production schedules in the new unit would not be realized for some time. Substantially all demand was being met at the present time, the supply being approximately in balance. Expanding usage in the protective coating field was anticipated in the future, this material currently finding application in resinous mortar cements and in the fabrication of inert linings for chemical reactors.

Gelatin—Total gelatin production in October was 3,651,495 pounds compared to the 3,278,201 pounds turned out in September. Of the former, 1,995,201 pounds was edible, 396,256 pounds technical material, 458,441 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 801,597 pounds photographic. Of the breakdown data of the types of gelatin produced in September, only the figure for the production of the edible material was available. This constituted 2,077,551 pounds.

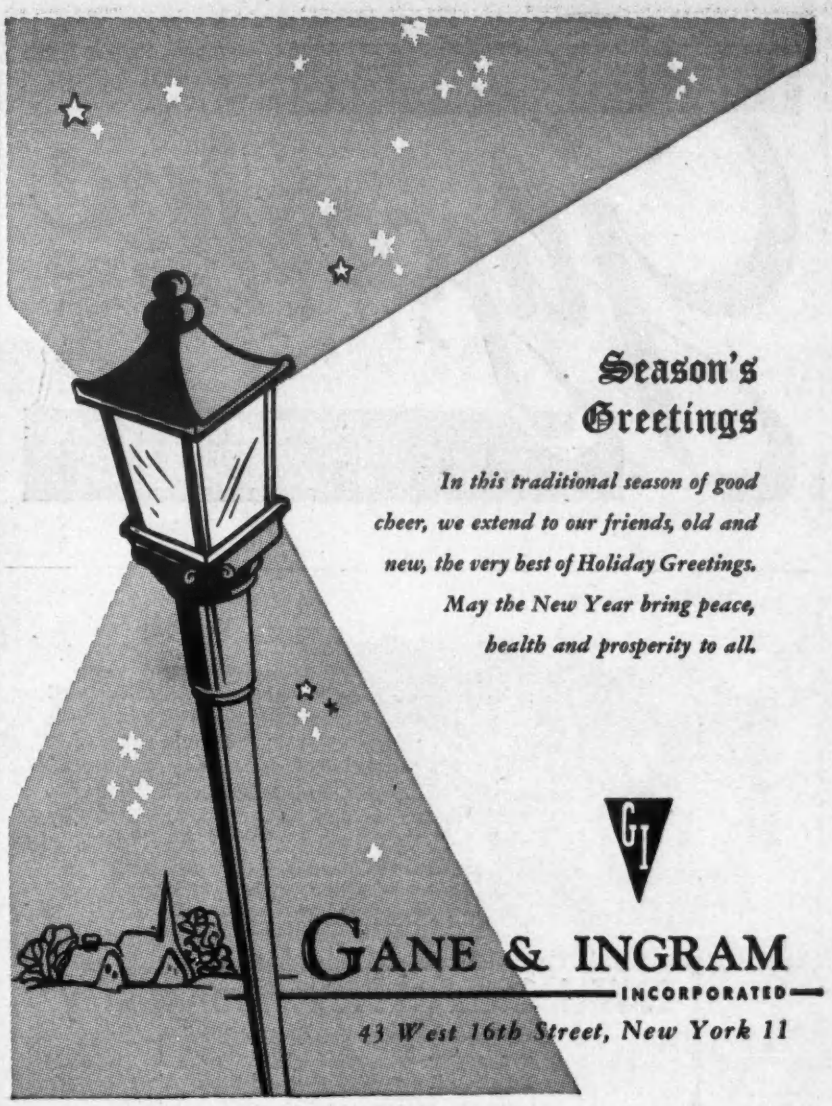
Shipments of gelatin in October totaled 2,987,057 pounds compared to the 2,878,070 pounds shipped in September. Of the former, the edible grade constituted 1,946,997 pounds, 179,327 pounds of technical material, 320,812 pounds pharmaceutical and 539,921 pounds of the photographic grade.

Stocks at the end of October totaled 10,845,621 pounds compared to those of September which totaled 10,181,183 pounds. Of the former, edible gelatin comprised 6,378,940 pounds, the technical aggregated 1,138,682 pounds, pharmaceutical 612,816 pounds and the photographic grade totaled 2,715,183 pounds compared to the 2,453,507 pounds at the end of September.

Lanolin — The supply situation was largely unchanged, there still being a shortage of this material due to the continued curtailment in the wool scouring industry. Pricewise, there had been no change although members of the lanolin producers industry advisory committee had recently met with OPS officials and had recommended that a tailored dollar and cents ceiling price regulation be prepared which would establish uniform prices for the industry in equitable relation to the prices of degras.

The shortage of lanolin has not only been due to the wool grease shortage which directly reflects the volume of wool

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4


Season's Greetings
In this traditional season of good cheer, we extend to our friends, old and new, the very best of Holiday Greetings. May the New Year bring peace, health and prosperity to all.
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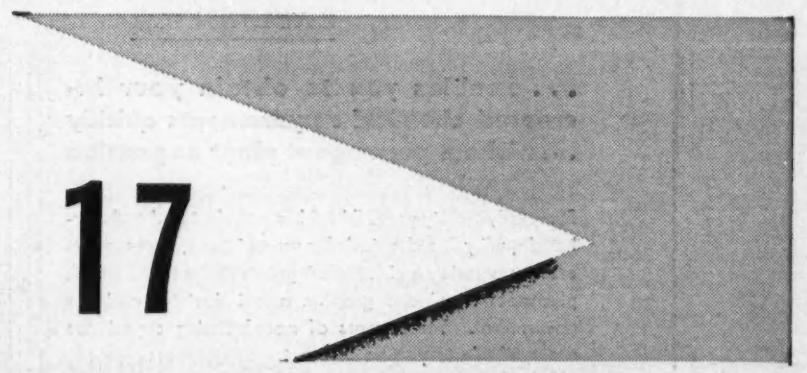

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processed but was also due to the fact that some producers were hamstrung by high cost raw material and unrealistic ceilings in effect for their finished product, lanolin. It was claimed that for some producers, the ceiling prices on industrial and technical grades of lanolin were not sufficient to return a profit since lanolin producers could not arbitrarily decide the grade they wished to produce, but must wait until after processing the wool grease before it could be determined whether it would yield technical or more profitable grades of lanolin.

Furthermore, the current shortage of lanolin has been accentuated by the fact that some producers had been withholding it from the market in the hopes of obtaining higher ceilings. It was reported by some sources that the lanolin supply might improve next year since a pickup in textile operations was anticipated.

Methanol—Demand for this material was virtually unabated. Both natural and synthetic methanol continued in tight supply. Demand for the natural material, denaturing grade, has been heavy due to the tremendous production of denatured alcohol. Facilities for the production of natural methanol were limited and predictions were for a continued short supply in the future.

Demand for synthetic methanol was at high levels although some producers had reported a lull in recent months. In coming months consumer requirements were expected to pick up as the pressure for formaldehyde is increased.

Production of natural methanol (100% CH_3OH) totaled 172,000 gallons in September compared to the 180,000 gallons in August, 1951. Production during September last year totaled 183,000 gallons.

In September, production of the synthetic methanol was down a trifle from that during August, totaling 102,460,643 pounds compared to the 103,159,829 pounds manufactured during the preceding month.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat solids was unsettled. The price of the spray process nonfat dry milk solids was advanced ½c. per pound, in carlots while the roller price held at prior levels. In

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A STATEMENT ABOUT THE CHLOROPHYLL SITUATION IN 1952

As the principal distributor of Chlorophyll in the United States, we wish to report on the potential supply of Chlorophyll for 1952.

Our surveys indicate an ever-increasing demand for Chlorophyll next year as an ingredient in many types of food and pharmaceutical preparations.

We conservatively estimate that not less than $5,000,000 will be expended in consumer advertising having a Chlorophyll theme in 1952 and it is quite possible that this figure may be doubled.

If you expect to use Chlorophyll, or to use more Chlorophyll in 1952 than you did in 1951, we would advise you to anticipate your needs and contract for it now. While we hesitate to say there will be a definite shortage of Chlorophyll in 1952, we know that users who make arrangements for next year's supplies will be in a preferred position as we will fill our contract customers' orders first.

We are now ready to make contracts for future delivery on a 6 or 12 month basis for the year 1952.

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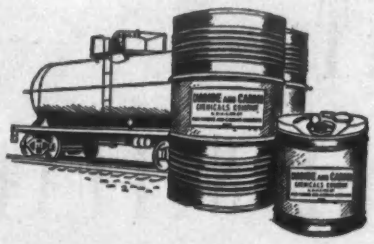

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•

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
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most instances demand was good and supplies barely ample. Roller process, in particular, was generally short.

The market for spray dried whole milk was firm. Supplies were light and closely held. In some instances dealers were holding stocks for higher price levels due to the higher replacement costs. Prices were unchanged.

For the period November 29 to December 5, no purchases of either roller or spray dried nonfat dry milk solids were made by either the Commodity Credit Corporation or the USDA. Some 786,513 pounds of spray powder was sold by the USDA during that period, however, bringing the total of such sales to date this year to 26,272,745 pounds.

Among the CCC commodities available for domestic sale during December were 48,000,000 pounds of nonfat milk solids at 15¾c. per pound "in store" at location of stock in any state. During the period from the first of this year through November 23, 1951, 28,518,174 pounds of nonfat milk solids were sold for $3,577,845. Sales of skimmed milk solids from the export list during the corresponding period amounted to 5,903,962 pounds which was sold for $514,383.

Propyleneglycol—There was some discrepancy in this picture. One producer reported his supply of this glycol was easing while another producer said that his supply was still tight. Demand was still at strong levels.

Production of propylene glycol during September was down from the preceding month, totaling 7,549,750 pounds compared to the 8,242,466 pounds produced in August, 1951.

Silver Nitrate—Production of silver nitrate on a 100 percent silver nitrate basis totaled 4,159,000 ounces during September compared to the 3,388,000 ounces turned out during August. During September last year, production of silver nitrate reached 4,678,000 ounces.

Sugar—Distribution of sugar in the continental United States for civilian and military use during the week ended December 1, 1951, totaled 125,679 short tons, raw value, compared to the 119,773 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution from January 1 to date as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture amounted to 7,190,834 tons compared to the 7,620,921 tons distributed during the same period last year.

Trade Briefs

Francois de Laire, of Fabriques de Laire, Paris, France, is now in New York on a business trip.

Bymart-Tintair, Inc., New York, has added fifteen district representatives to its national field staff.

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Dr. Dunbar, Former FDA Head, Gets Service Award

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, recently retired commissioner of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, received the distinguished service award of the Federal Security Agency at ceremonies December 13. This is the highest award of the agency.

The award was given Dr. Dunbar by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, in recognition of his service in protecting the health and welfare of consumers through "outstanding leadership in the constructive administration of food and drug laws."

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CM51-4

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan and MDAP countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period November 16 to December 13, were the following:—

To Austria—$20,000 for vegetable tallow and waxes from the United States.

To France—$9,500,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Germany—$900,000 for copper products from the United States and Latin America.

To India—$1,881,000 for grain sorghum from the United States.

To Indo-China—$240,000 for medicinal preparations and $450,000 for phosphate fertilizers from the United States, Japan, Belgium and Germany.

To Indonesia—$500,000 for phosphate fertilizers from the United States, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.

To Philippines—$179,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, Germany and Japan.

To Yugoslavia—$1,480,000 for lard from the United States and $140,000 for petroleum products from the Middle East.

Eimer & Amend Post to Flanders

Dr. Clifford A. Flanders has been appointed director of the chemical products branch of Eimer & Amend, the New York division of Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Flanders has been a member of the faculties of North Carolina State College, West Virginia University and the University of Louisville.

Trade Briefs

Texas Pipe Line Company has elected J. W. Emison vice-president and general manager, effective January 1.

Victor Chemical Works recently held the second meeting of the concern's 30-Year Service Club at Thornton, Ill.

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Schaefer, Remington Medal Winner, Urges Cooperation

Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical association and dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, called for greater cooperation between manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers to promote progress in the pharmaceutical industry December 12 at a special dinner at which he received the Remington Medal. The medal, given annually to the individual who has done most for pharmacy in the preceding year or whose lifetime contributions have added greatly to the profession, was presented to Dr. Schaefer by the New York Branch of the APhA before more than 800 pharmacists, educators and pharmaceutical leaders at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Changing economic conditions and new methods of distribution have focused attention on the prescription interests of the pharmacist more than ever before, according to Dr. Schaefer. "The future of our profession lies in our emphasizing the professional character of our retail establishments, the added services which we render and our specialized knowledge and training which makes such services possible. This, however, cannot be done without the full cooperation and understanding on the part of the other branches of our industry. Our manufacturing and wholesaling friends should realize that they have little to gain and much to lose by vastly widening their area of retail outlets."

Cyanamid Co. Develops Surface Active Agent

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the development of a new surface active agent, "Aeroscol Se." The new product will be sold to the textile industry as "Deceresol Se," to the paper industry as "Paper Product 2,000," and to other industries as "Aerosol Se." A quaternary ammonium compound, it is a 50 percent solution of stearamidopropyldimethyl - beta - hydroxyethylammonium chloride in an isopropanol-water mixture. It is a light straw-colored liquid, soluble in water in all proportions.

The new product is said to be an active detergent in acid media, in hard water and in salt solutions, and an effective cationic scouring agent for wool and other textile fibers. As a wetting agent, "Aerosol Se" is claimed effective for both textiles and paper, particularly in rewetting papers that have been treated with wet-strength resins. It is also said to be a good emulsifier for mineral oil, waxes and alkyd resins in water, and has been successfully used during the polymerization stage in preparing thermoplastic resin emulsions.

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Jacques Gets Squibb Post In Product Sales Control

W. B. Jacques has been promoted to assistant manager of the product sales control department of E. R. Squibb & Sons, where he will assist A. W. Babcock, manager, in coordinating distribution of professional and consumer products to meet domestic sales requirements. Mr. Jacques includes among his duties allocation arrangements for Squibb antibiotic products. Formerly he was a professional service representative in the company's New Jersey sales division.

Mr. Jacques, following his graduation from the Rutgers School of Pharmacy in 1929, was assistant to the promotion manager of Merck & Co. and later store manager for Whelan before he joined Squibb in November, 1934. Since joining Squibb, Mr. Jacques has had wide experience with both the sales and production divisions of the company. From 1943 to 1947, Mr. Jacques served at the company's New Brunswick laboratories, where he became superintendent of inventory control and scheduling.

Flower Becomes Bristol Acting Director of Control

Donald S. Flower has been named acting director of control at Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., to succeed Roland H. Noel, who was recently promoted to the post of director of product coordination.

From 1940 to 1943 Mr. Flower was supervisor of the biophysical laboratory of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., and from 1943 to 1944 headed the vitamin assay laboratory at Burroughs-Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y. He joined Bristol in September, 1946, after having been for two years with Hoffman La-Roche, Inc., as head of its microbiological laboratory.

Chemo Puro Elects Hereld

Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has elected Curtis L. Hereld, jr., as comptroller. In his new position, Mr. Hereld will be responsible for credit and purchasing policies of the company as well as supervising the domestic sales of Chemo Puro's fine chemicals to the drug, veterinary, and feed industries.

Patch Joins Armour Labs

Edgar L. Patch, formerly with E. L. Patch Company of Stoneham, Mass., has joined the Armour Laboratories, Chicago, in an administrative capacity, it has been announced by Thomas E. Hicks, vice-president in charge of the laboratories.

Penick, NYQ Hold Sales Meeting

S. B. Penick & Co. and the New York Quinine & Chemical Company, both New York, last week held a joint four-day sales meeting in that city. Sessions were held at the Railroad-Machinery Club, and the meeting closed with an all-day tour of plant facilities in New Jersey.

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Magnesium Carbonate, Basic
Methyl Bromide
Potassium Bromate
Potassium Bromide
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Strontium Bromide
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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ACETOAMINOPHENOL—10 dms, Chemo Puro Mfg Co, Rio de Janeiro
AGAR—25 bls, Peek & Velsor, Kobe
ALMOND OIL—1 crt, Dresden Chemical Co, Southampton
ALUM, POTASH-CHROME—100 cks, Penson & Co, Gothenburg
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—35 cs, Glasgow
ANILIN DYES—29 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
8 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANNATTO SEED—66 bgs, Callao
ANTIMONY ORE—854 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
312 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Callao
150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Callao
REGULUS—65 cs, Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
ARGOLS—152 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, San Antonio
147 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Talcahuano
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
ARROWROOT—3,300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC—100 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Avonmouth
80 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,990 bgs, Asbestos Fibres Inc, Durban
200 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
960 bgs, Beira
BABASSU OIL—183 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
BAY OIL—1 dm, Royal Bank Canada, Roseau
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
BEESWAX—24 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Havana
15 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
357 bgs, Lisbon
40 bgs, Havana
BERGAMOT OIL—38 qr cs, National City Bank, Messina
12 qu cs, J H Schroder, Messina
BERYL ORE—1,000 bgs, Berks County Trust Co, Recife
1,000 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Fortaleza
1,920 bgs, Derby & Co, Beira
508 bgs, Beira
BERYLLIUM ORE—610 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Beira
200 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Capetown
600 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Mozambique
BETANAPHTHOL—50 dms, General Aniline Works, Antwerp
BILE, OX—1 bbl, J M Rodgers, Stockholm
ACID, OX—37 trcs, Wilson & Co, Santos
BLEACHING POWDER—231 dms, Mercantile Freight Fordwarding Co, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—1,603 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
Co, Casablanca
BRUCINE—10 cs, Merck & Co, London
CALCIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Avonmouth
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
14 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—1,187 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
800 bgs, Marks & Coyle, Wellington
CASSIA—900 bls, Joensson & Cross, Hong Kong
300 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—118 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Puna
562 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Manta
700 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
1,166 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Santos
1,955 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
1,666 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Rio de Janeiro
OIL—200 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Hamburg
214 tons, Argo Products Corp, Antwerp
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
60 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHROME TANNING SALT—265 dms, T Kaufman, Manchester
CHROMIC ACID—10 dms, Philipp Bros, Hamburg
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, A Maschmeijer, Hong Kong
10 dms, Farmers Chemical Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
58 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
12 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
175 dms, Sembodja Corp, Keelung
125 dms, Universal Trading Corp, Keelung
150 dms, Bank of Taiwan, Keelung
8 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Hong Kong
8 dms, French American Banking Co, Hong Kong
23 dms, Trubek Lab, Keelung
13 dms, A Maschmeijer, Keelung
1 dm, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
COCONUT OIL—1,542 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
320 tons, Bank of California National Assn, Zamboanga
COD OIL—100 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
COPAL GUM — 24 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Manila
24 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, W Wilner Co, Casablanca
331 bgs, G Daniel & Co, Casablanca
CREAM OF TARTAR—300 kgs, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Chematar Inc, Liverpool
95 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Liverpool
50 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Manchester
106 dms, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool
56 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
125 dms, Wm D Neuberg & Co, Avonmouth
105 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
100 dms, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—190 cs, American Cuttlefish & Crucible Co, La Goulette
100 cs, Hershey Co, La Goulette
100 cs, La Goulette
DAMMAR GUM—100 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
210 bgs, D G Innes, Singapore
DERRIS POWDER—773 bgs, Callao
ELEMI GUM—21 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Strong Cobb & Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Portimao
9,400 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Walvis Bay
FLUORIC ACID—19 cks, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—100,196 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
262,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
99,252 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
101,131 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
54,033 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
320,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
13,756 tons, Jagels Fuel Corp, Punta Cardon
47,364 bbls, Port Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—10 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
13 dms, Wilson & Co, Gothenburg
2 dms, Perry Ryer, Durban
2 dms, Carters Ltd, Beira
3 cs, Wilson & Co, Auckland
2 cks, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
SHEEP—1 ck, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
GELATIN—50 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
25 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
25 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—15 crts, Mong Fong Wo Co, Havana
10 crts, Gat Cheung Co, Havana
53 crts, La Famosa Tropical Produce Co, Havana
14 crts, Mon Fong Wo Co, Havana
13 crts, Gat Cheung Co, Havana
GLANDS—30 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Havana
69 cs, Tradimex, Havana
GLUE—100 bgs, Liverpool
STOCK—222 bls, H Remis & Co, Puerto Plata
113 bdls, John Gorvese, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—263 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—19,926 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Liverpool
HALIBUTLIVER OIL—6 dms, Whitmoyer Lab, Halifax
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—50 dms, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
IODINE—100 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—6 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Cristobal
9 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE, RED—435 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
2,174 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
160 bgs, Liverpool
YELLOW—153 dms, Filo Chemical & Color Corp, Rotterdam
JABORANDI LEAVES—209 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Parnahiba
LAUREL LEAVES—149 bls, M J Golombeck, Izmir
71 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Izmir
LEMON OIL—8 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
LIVERMEAL—547 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—40 bgs, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
120 bgs, Bank of N Y, Liverpool
200 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Antwerp
450 bgs, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—700 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MENTHOL—10 cs, Cathay Mercantile Corp, Kobe
METACRESOL—5 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
MILK POWDER—448 ctns, M E Franks Inc, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,081 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Barahona
3,243 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, San Pedro de Macoris
MONTAN WAX—600 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, E J Lang, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Rotterdam
23 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Coquimbo
3,100 bgs, Rotterdam
294 bgs, Heidis Inc, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—100 dms, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Marseille
693 bgs, Chematar Inc, Hamburg
1,300 bgs, Antwerp
1,107 bgs, Rotterdam
301 bgs, Antwerp
NICKEL SULPHATE — 50 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
OCHER—1,000 bgs, Lee Smith & Co, Casablanca
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
ORTHOCRESOL — 22 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
OSSEIN—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
OURICURY WAX—272 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Salvador-Bahia
56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Salvador-Bahia
483 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Salvador-Bahia
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—32 cs, Freedman & Slater, Genoa
7 cs, Genoa
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
25 bls, Bingham & Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
149 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PENNYROYAL LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Antwerp
PERCHLOROETHYLENE — 103 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PERU BALSAM—43 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Barranquilla
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
101,265 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
122,686 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
102,588 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
178,127 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
97,427 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—23 cs, American Lucoflex, Havre
POPPY SEED—360 bgs, Chase National Bank, Gdynia
500 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Gdynia
540 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—99 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Dar es Salaam
300 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,535 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—150 flks, Philipp Bros, Rotterdam
200 flks, Bank of Manhattan Co, Lisbon
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROSEMARY LEAVES—30 bls, Louis Furth, Marseilles
120 bls, Lisbon
OIL—8 dms, Alicante
SAFFRON—7 cs, V M Calderon Co, Leixoes
SCHEELITE ORE—1,000 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Cabedello
92 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
SELENIUM POWDER—6 cs, Standard International Corp, Yokohama
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
7 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
111 bgs, M Hoffman, Antwerp
111 bgs, Colonial Commerce Co, Antwerp
SODIUM BICHROMATE—60 dms, Hudson Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Henry Sundheimer Co, Hamburg
STEARIN—300 bgs, Liverpool
SULPHANILAMIDE—21 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Liverpool
SULPHUR—4,000 bgs, Hollingsworth & Whitney, Buenaventura
TALC—1,660 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TANKAGE—560 bgs, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TARA POWDER—450 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Pacasmayo
638 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
1,063 bgs, Salaverry

TARTAR—654 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Inc, La Goulette
TITANIUM ALUMINIUM—84 dms, Liverpool
TONKA BEANS—8 bbls, Dodge & Olcott, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—126 bgs, Rotterdam
TUNG OIL—441 tons, North American Continental Co, Buenos Aires
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—23 ctns, Royal Bank of Canada, Roseau
VEGETABLE WAX—116 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Santos
VINYL ACETATE—600 dms, Shawinigan Products Corp, Genoa
WATTLE BARK—3,820 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Durban
273 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Beira
WHITING—6,400 bgs, Pleuss Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, 25 bbls, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATE—269 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse. Corp, Callao
ORE—45 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
118 bgs, Penson & Co, Leixoes
422 bgs, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—11 dms, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Sydney
15 dms, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Liverpool
5 dms, Wool Grease Products Co, Rotterdam

Baltimore

FISHMEAL—4,637 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Walvis Bay
3,610 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
IRON OXIDE—1,325 bgs, J Lee Smith, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
1,471 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Malaga
175 bbls, J Lee Smith, Malaga
1,471 bgs, Malaga
300 bbls, Malaga
MAGNESITE—16 bgs, General Refractories Co, Trieste
MANGANESE ORE—12,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takaordi
12,401 tons, E J Lavino, Durban
2,144 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Madras
1,500 tons, M Golodetz, Bombay
6,700 tons, Philipp Bros, Bombay
500 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Bombay
MOLASSES—300 bbls, Mangels Herold Co, Bridgetown
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—3,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
SESAME SEED—919 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Bombay
SIENNA EARTH—50 bgs, Mineral Pigment Corp, Genoa
TALC—910 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
VERMICULITE ORE—110 tons, Vermiculite Products Co, Lourenco Marques
WATTLE BARK—1,017 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Mombasa
1,200 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Tanga
273 bls, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Beira
270 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
EXTRACT—873 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mombasa
526 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban

Boston

BLEACHING POWDER—2,197 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BONE—500 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Santos
700 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
1,375 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—67 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Patterson Wylde & Co, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—706 bls, Bunge Corp, Callao
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—200 cks, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
450 dms, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—500 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
GLUE—20 bbls, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
STOCK—15 bls, First National Boston, Rotterdam
70 bls, H Rennie & Co, Buenos Aires
89 bls, H Meyer & Co, Manila
HOOF, HORN MEAL—1,036 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
1,442 bgs, Wilson & Co, Santos
1,064 bgs, Mearl Corp, Antwerp
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—220 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—2,837 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
1,250 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Antwerp
OSSEIN—2,631 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Antwerp
988 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, J Corbett, Antwerp
2,680 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—40 cks, Bolta Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—250 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,977 bgs, American Tanners, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—37 dms, 20 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
TARA POWDER—767 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
WHITING—4,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Los Angeles

CASEIN—140 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA, BULK—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Inc, Manila
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
KARAYA GUM—74 bgs, Tragacanth Import Corp, Bombay
LEAD CONCENTRATE—1,270 long tons, American Smelting Co, Burnie
MOLASSES—703.68 long tons, Pacific Mulasses Co, Topolobampo
MUSTARD—170 cartons, 10 dms, Atlantic Sales Corp, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,077 bgs, Harold J Shulter, Buenos Aires
1,437 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—56 cartons, Carasso & Co, Marseilles

New Orleans

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
TALC—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay

Norfolk

MANGANESE ORE—300 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, W M Stone, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,625 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Bremen

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NEO CINCHOPHEN
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
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BENZOL PRODUCTS CO.
NEWARK 5, N. J.

TRAGASOL—60 cks, Brown Bros, Liverpool
UREA—684 bgs, Harras Co, London

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—2,240 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
ARSENIC—93 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Marseilles
BONEMEAL—4,408 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Antwerp
4,000 bgs, Phila National Bank, Madras
CASTOR OIL—174 tons, Western Cottonoil Co, Santos
205 tons, Recife
634 tons, Santos
CLAY, CHINA—8,900 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—180 dms, Glasgow
DIVI-DIVI—1,953 bgs, Selma Corp, Curacao
FLUORSPAR—2,756 tons, Chas Kurz Co, Rotterdam
30 tons, Irving Trust Co, Rouen
1,500 tons, Genoa
FUEL OIL—106,050 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Curacao
77,844 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—6,099 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—1,016 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Casablanca
4,225 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Casablanca
5,000 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Takoradi
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—210,322 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
118,127 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
115,262 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
405,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
499,185 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
110,715 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
116,354 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, J Kaufmann, Antwerp
100 bgs, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,290 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Montevideo
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Madras
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
683 bgs, Itajai

San Francisco

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, East Asiatic Co, Colombo
COPRA—402 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Pago Pago
150 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hondagua
150 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tabaco
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Isabela
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
CAKE—179 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
100 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
MEAL—406 tons, Balfour, Guthrie, Manila
90 tons, Snow & Co, Manila
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, C F Ten Eyck & Co, Sydney
5 dms, Mofford Chemical Co, Sydney
GINGER ROOT—20 cs, Tai Yi Trading Co, Yokohama
PEPPER—18 bgs, Mismoco American Co, La Union
99 bgs, Bank of California, La Union
WHITE—14 bgs, Colombo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,054 tons, Standard Oil Co of Calif, Miri
SODIUM MONOGLUTAMATE—150 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama

Arapahoe Issues Price List

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., 2800 Pearl street, Boulder, Col., has issued a new catalog and revised price list (No. 8). It contains thirty-four fine organic intermediates and reagents, alphabetically indexed and priced in laboratory, pilot and commercial quantities. Terms and services are described, and domestic and export agencies are listed.

J.O. Whitten Company Under New Management

A new group headed by William I. Gorfinkle as treasurer and general manager has taken over the Winchester, Mass., plant of the J. O. Whitten Company. New stainless steel equipment has been installed and production was resumed last week. Whitten established the first plant in this country for the manufacture of pure food gelatin.

Trade Briefs

Maitland L. Griggs has been named director of the consumer durable goods division of the Office of Price Stabilization.

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has introduced dihydrostreptomycin otic with "Bristamin," a new ear drop formulation.

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Bids Wanted

Agricultural chemicals, various, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn., invitation 27-2650, December 20; fertilizer, 64,000 pounds, same, Englewood, Colorado, invitation 30-2073, December 27; fertilizer, 21½ tons, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., invitation 14.3384, January 3.

Asbestos, powdered, 1,000 pounds, Marine Corps, Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia 46, invitation 207-H December 20.

Biological stains, etc., Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 782, December 20.

Chemicals & Drugs, unspecified, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 809-B, December 27; invitation 1646-Q, December 26; invitation 780, December 21; injections, various, invitation 783, December 26; Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-39, December 26; potassium carbonate, potassium iodide, sodium acetate, sodium phosphate, sodium tungstate, thymol, zinc chloride, invitation A-40, December 27.

Insecticide, powder, 37,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9933, January 3.

Linseed oil, 5,000 gallons, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, invitation NY-2B-34732, December 27.

Mercury, triple distilled, 495 pounds, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Supply Division, Langley Field, Va., invitation L-5038, December 26.

Naphthalene, 100,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9933, January 3.

Paint & allied products: paint, 9,360 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 710, January 3; traffic paint, 750 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 3G-4878-R, December 26; paint and enamel, various, same, Cleveland 15, invitation C1-1376, December 27; paint 1,900 gallons, same, New York 13, invitation NY-2B-31812-A, December 28; enamel, 600 gallons, invitation NY-2B-34671, December 27; oil paint, 2,000 gallons, same, 114 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, invitation FW-19250, December 26.

Procaine penicillin, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 1643-N, December 26.

Spices, unspecified, 26,484 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 703, January 7; 14,926 cans, invitation 753, December 27; bay leaves, cayenne pepper, chili powder, Purchasing & Contracting Office, 4th Army, Fort Hood, Texas, invitation 20-B, December 20; unspecified, 52,224 one-ounce cans, and garlic salt, 28,824 two-ounce bottles, Quartermaster, Oakland, California, invitation 81-B, December 26.

Tallow, inedible, 3,009,280 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 736, December 27.

Thinner, lacquer, 54,000 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,240, December 27.

Turpentine, 846 gallons, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, invitation NY-2B-34736, December 26.

Water purification tablets, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 748, January 8.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Increased in Sept.

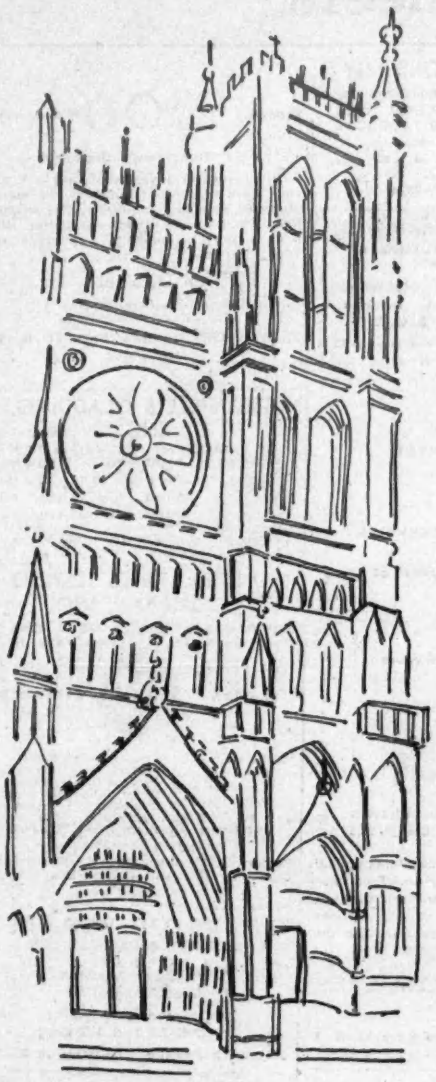
September production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 1 percent over August and 2 percent above September, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,321,837 heavy-type barrels and drums, 866,128 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,927,727 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,780,997 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,028,442 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,328,841 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in August.

Drug Houses of Australia Appoints Dr. West to Board

Drug Houses of Australia, Ltd., has appointed Dr. T. F. West to its board of directors. Dr. West has done important research on the chemistry of active principles of pyrethrum flowers, and is the author of numerous research papers on the chemistry of turpenoids and several books on technical subjects. He joined Drug Houses of Australia in 1948 as director of the development division.

Schenley Names Howard

Dr. J. Campbell Howard, jr., has been appointed assistant to the medical director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc. Dr. Howard, who will make his headquarters in New York, is a graduate of Williams College and the New York Medical College. Prior to his Schenley appointment he was engaged in private practice.



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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The demand for botanical drugs was routine during the past week, according to observers. Prices changes were more heavily on the upward side, some fifteen materials having been advanced. Reduction were made in three drugs. Among the spices and other articles, a rise was seen in four items, while eleven moved down. The effect upon the price index was an increase of 2.2 points which placed it at 220.1.

In the opinion of the trade, business was expected to continue on a fairly inactive level, at least until after the first of the year. Buyers did not appear inclined to purchase anything but immediate requirements until the year-end inventory is completed. A number of the items which showed strength at this time were felt to be materials which had disappointing crops this year. They were expected to remain firm, reflecting the higher costs at primary centers.

Among the spices, business transactions were also found to be somewhat limited. Black pepper was easier in India, under the influence of new crop. Cloves, on the other hand, grew steadily stronger as low supply kept prices advancing.

Barks

Black Haw—An advance of 5c. per pound was reported last week in root bark, moving the spot market up to 75c. to 80c. per pound. There was some firmness in the market because of the small supply available in the collecting centers. Tree bark was unchanged at 38c. to 40c. a pound.

Prickly Ash—Spot quotations moved up 5c. per pound last week to place the price range at 30c. to 32c. a pound. The strength of the market was attributed to the small collection this season, according to the trade.

Sassafras—Select grade bark was said to be quite scarce at this time. Reflecting an advance in replacement costs in the country, the spot price has been increased 10c. per pound. In limited quantities, the material could be had at 60c. to 65c. a pound. Ordinary quality bark was unchanged in price, standing at 35c. to 40c. a pound.

Flowers

Chamomile—It has been reported that the crop of flowers in Argentina was a failure this year and there has been none exported. This has resulted in a marked tightness in the Hungarian style and has brought with it an advance of 5c. per pound in the spot price, which moved up to 55c. to 70c. a pound. The Roman variety was steadier, holding at 75c. to 80c. a pound.

Clover—It was possible to buy this flower at 70c. per pound, a decline of 5c. from the previous minimum quotation. Elsewhere, it ranged to 75c. a pound. This reduction appeared to be based upon the quiet spot situation rather than any easing at the origin.

Elder—Some firmness was evident in this market last week as prices moved up 2c. a pound to stand at 30c. to 40c. a pound. There seemed to be a fair quantity available, but the supply was barely adequate to cover anything over the contract requirements.

Lavender—Select grade flowers were higher by 5c. per pound last week, according to dealers. They were priced between 70c. to 80c. a pound. Medium and ordinary flowers were unchanged, the former standing at 55c. to 60c. a pound and the latter at 16c. to 20c.

Linden—The price of the flowers without leaves was advanced 5c. per pound last week. This made for a market of 45c. to 50c. a pound. With leaves, the article was more stable in price at 34c. to 38c. a pound. Buying interest was found to be rather mild.

Malva—Blue flowers were reported to be scarce and quite expensive in the primary market. This has been reflected on spot, where quotations advanced sharply by 30c. a pound to a range of $1.50 to $1.75 a pound. Black flowers were unaffected by this situation and held unchanged at 90c. to $1.10 a pound.

Herbs and Leaves

Grindelia Robusta—It has been reported by the trade that this year's collection was much higher in cost. This has resulted in additional strength on the spot market where prices moved up 5c. per pound to range from 28c. to 30c. per pound.

Prince's Pine—Last week brought an advance of 5c. per pound in the spot price of this herb. It could be had for 55c. to 60c. a pound. A good deal of firmness was indicated, influenced by the approaching Christmas season.

Rosemary—French leaves moved down 1½c. per pound last week to 10½c. to 11c. a pound. Portuguese and Spanish material held at unchanged prices.

Sage—Material of Dalmatian origin was easier last week, when prices dropped 2c. per pound to 61c. to 62c. a pound. Good quantities were offered from the origin and on spot, but buying has not been particularly excited. For future delivery, the item was quoted as low as 59c. a pound.

Savory—A slight reduction was reported in the price of the French article, which made for a market of 15½c. to 16c. a pound. Spanish herb remained unchanged.

Senna—The spot price of pods was up sharply last week by 10c. per pound. According to quality, the material ranged from 40c. to 50c. per pound. All varieties of leaves were unchanged in price.

Skullcap—It has been reported by the trade that there was very little of this material collected this year in the East. This has resulted in additional strength on the spot market, where prices advanced 5c. a pound for the Eastern variety to stand between 50c. and 65c. a pound. Western herb was more stable, holding at 30c. to 35c. a pound.

Thyme—A shipment of leaves from France was reported afloat at the slightly lower price of 22½c. to 23c. a pound. Stocks of Spanish material were comfortable and prices were unchanged at 9c. to 9½c. a pound.

Miscellaneous

Lycopodium—A good deal of firmness was exhibited by this market last week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Black haw root bark, 5c. per lb.
Chamomile flower, Hungarian style, 5c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 2c. per lb.
Grindelia robusta, 5c. per lb.
Lavender flower, select, 5c. per lb.
Linden flower, without leaves, 5c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 10c. per lb.
Malva flower, blue, 30c. per lb.
Prickly ash bark, 5c. per lb.
Prince's pine, 5c. per lb.
Rose flower, pale, 10c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, select, 10c. per lb.
Senna pods, 10c. per lb.
Skullcap, Eastern, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, longstick, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, medium, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Celeryseed, French, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Clover tops, 5c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaican, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Ipecac root, whole, 10c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 15c. per lb.
Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, shortstick, ½c. per lb.
Canton, rolls, 1c. per lb.
Honan, scraped, 2½c. per lb.
unscraped, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Fenugreek, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 4c. per lb.
Red, Haitian, 2c. per lb.
Japanese, birdseye, 3c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
White, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary, French, 1½c. per lb.
Sage Dalmatian, 2c. per lb.
Savory, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
220.1	217.9	217.5	181.9	229.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Dec. 7

New York

Bitter Shelled Almonds, 25 bags: hydrocyanic acid.
Aloin, 6 drums: not USP.
Chillies, 2 lots, 247 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 2 lots, 500 bales: filthy.
Celery seed, 7 lots, 696 bags: insect infested.
Coriander seed, 2 lots, 545 bags: filthy.
Gum Karaya, 61 bags: filthy.
Mace, 13 cases: filthy.
Origanum, 2 lots, 930 baskets: filthy.
Nutmegs, 313 bags: wormy and moldy.
Black pepper, 4 lots, 800 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Paprika, 40 bags: filthy.
Psyllium seed husks, 3 lots, 784 bags: insect infested.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 574 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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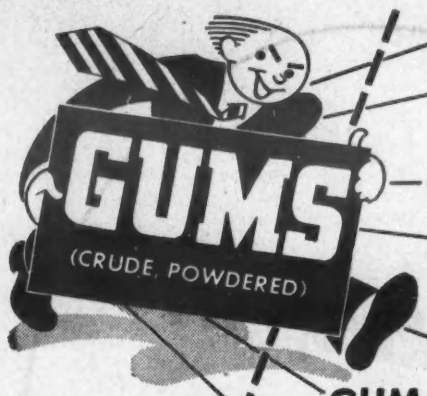

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The item was rather tight with a resulting advance in the spot quotation. It was advanced 10c. per pound to assume a price level of $1.50 to $1.60 a pound.

Roots

Ipecac—Prices have turned easier than they have been for the past six months. Whole root was down 10c. per pound at $6.75 to $7 a pound. The powdered item was similarly lower by 10c. at $7 to $7.25 a pound. According to the trade, the items have been rather firm and costly at the origin, but the local interest did not warrant the high prices which were in effect.

Skunk Cabbage—It has been reported that this was a rather scarce item on the spot market. Quotations appeared to be only nominal at 35c. per pound.

Valerian—This Belgian root has been tight for some time and continued to present a problem to suppliers. It was advanced 2c. per pound last week. It was priced between 32c. to 35c. per pound.

Seeds

Caraway—Dutch seed was a shade easier last week when prices dropped ¼c. per pound. It was available in good quantities at prices of 13c. to 13¼c. per pound.

Cardamom—Green seed dropped off 15c. per pound last week. Both Alleppey and Ceylon material could be had at $2.60 per pound. The quantities of material available on spot were quite good. Bleached and decorticated seeds remained unchanged in price and were also in good supply.

Coriander—Moroccan seed was a shade firmer last week when prices moved to 11c. to 11½c. a pound. For future shipment the material was quoted at 10½c. to 11c. a pound.

Cumin—A decline of ½c. per pound was reported last week in the quotation of Indian seed. This placed the item at 20½c. to 21c. a pound. Iranian seed was priced at the same level and Moroccan was slightly higher at 21c. to 21½c. a pound.

Fenugreek—The Moroccan article was shaded a bit to prices of 5¾c. to 6c. per

—*Continued on page 79*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils and aromatic chemicals market continued its seasonal lull with trading reported to be only spotty. Dealers were optimistic about the future, believing that the beginning of the new year would bring renewed interest in many of the oils and chemicals. During the past week there were no price advances on the spot market, although shipping prices of many items were said to be gaining in strength. On the other hand, some five oils moved down in price, reflecting improved supply positions at the origins. These included apricot kernel, Bourbon and Algerian geranium, lemongrass, Californian orange and sandalwood oils. Beta ionone was a bit easier in some quarters, influenced by the lemongrass oil situation, and the terpineols were more favorably priced. An additional reduction of 5.0 points occurred in the price index, which stood at 188.5.

Eucalyptus oil was reported to be in a difficult position now that the season of active consumption was here. Australia, the main source, appeared to be entirely without material for shipment. There has been promise of a small quantity from the source some time in February, but observers feared that it would be too late to alleviate the present tightness. Spain, also an important source, has become extremely firm in its view toward this as well as other oils. The Spanish government has advanced the price floors and, from all indications, was intent upon enforcing them rigidly.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Apricot kernel oil, 2c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, 50c. per lb.
Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Ionone, beta, 65c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 55c. per lb.
Orange oil, California, 5c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 35c. per lb.
Terpineol, extra, 2c. per lb.
prime, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
188.5	193.5	213.8	132.7	191.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—No change has been reported in this market. Several dealers could still quote the oil at the low price of $1.70 per pound. More generally, however, prices were 5c. to 10c. per pound above that. The use of anethol as a substitute for this oil has left dealers with fairly good sized quantities of unsold oil, despite the fact that replacements were not available.

Apricot Kernel—One dealer was able to bring the minimum spot quotation of this oil down an additional 2c. per pound last week. This placed the item at 40c. to 65c. a pound. Stocks were adequate and all requirements could be met without difficulty.

Citronella—No further change was reported in this market. Both Ceylon and Java-type oils continued to display much weakness with prices remaining at the same low level as in the previous week. It has been believed by some that the large quantities of oil in Formosa have now shrunk and that offers will not be as large, but the spot stocks were still somewhat swollen. Ceylon oil was also quite plentiful on spot at recently reduced prices. There was only a minimum of interest shown in either variety by customary users.

Clove—There seemed to be no limit to which the spice might advance at the origin. Last week saw both Madagascar and Zanzibar material move higher again. This fact added to the scarcity of the item at any price, has resulted in a very difficult market situation. Distillers found it unprofitable to prepare much of the oil, when considering the limitations of price ceilings. It was said, however, that the leaf oil was somewhat easier.

Eucalyptus—A new price floor in Spain has made it apparent that replacement costs will be higher by some 25 percent or more, according to the trade. There was very little material available from that source and there appeared to be no chance of easing under the strict government regulations at the origin. Australia could offer no oil at all at this time. Reports from that source indicated that there might be a small quantity available for shipment in February. This, of course, will be a bit too late to alleviate the present difficult supply situation. Selling has been rather heavy, as is customary at this season. On spot, quotations were generally unchanged, but observers felt that some advances were in the offing.

Fir—Costs have been increased for both production and labor, according to producers, and this has been reflected in the prices asked for replacement. This has made for an extension of the spot price range which then became $2.85 to $3.65 per pound. The material was available in adequate quantities to meet all requirements.

Geranium—Further weakening was evident in this market last week as both Algerian and Bourbon oils moved downward. The former dropped an additional 50c. a pound to make for a market of $19.50 to $25.25 a pound. The latter was down another $1 a pound at $14 to $24.50 a pound. Stocks were ample and replacements were readily available.

Lemon—No further change was reported in this market. Spot stocks continued to be limited and the same appeared to be true at the origin. Californian oil was firm at $4.85 to $5 per pound, according to brand. The Messina oil market was unsettled. There were few offers from the source, except at the higher price levels.

Lemongrass—Further reductions were made in the spot quotations of this Indian oil last week. The minimum price dropped some 55c. a pound to a low of $2.25 a pound. Elsewhere in the market prices were a bit higher and the range extended to a high of $4.25 a pound. Stocks were large and replacements seemed to be readily available when needed. Sales have not been very large recently, in keeping with the general lull in business.

Nutmeg—It has been reported that East Indian spice was a bit firmer at the origin. This has caused some dealers to strengthen their views to some extent. The range of quotations on the spot market, however, was unchanged because of the good warehouse stocks held by most handlers.

Orange—A further reduction of 5c. per pound was reported by one dealer in the Californian oil market last week. It has now become available in good volume at prices as low as $1.80 a pound. Throughout the market, however, quotations continued to range to $2.75 a pound, depending upon producer. Florida oil was quite plentiful at prices of $2 to $2.75 a pound, with most offers standing close to the minimum. With domestic oils now in ample supply at rather reasonable prices, there was little interest shown in the higher priced imported oils.

Rosemary—As was the case of most Spanish oils, the government has placed a higher price floor for shipment and it was expected that the advance would soon be felt on the spot market. Thus far, large stocks on hand have kept the market from strengthening. Upon replacement, however, some increase may be expected.

Rue—Another of the Spanish oils, this item has been advanced for replacement by order of the Spanish government. Used in small quantities, it was fairly stable on spot, where suppliers carried adequate quantities to cover the needs of the immediate future. Nevertheless, the range of prices expanded upward, standing at $2.75 to $3.60 a pound last week.

Sandalwood—While many handlers continued to keep their quotations close to the top of the range, in keeping with the cost of logs in India, there were some who could offer oil for as low as $10.90 to $11.50 per pound. Buying interest was only mild, despite the new low prices.

Wormseed—There have been no offers from the country of new material, according to the trade, and claims made by growers would indicate that there was only a small amount of oil still unsold. This fact has made shippers quite independent in their views and prices at the source have become quite strong. On spot, several dealers could offer oil at $7 per pound, somewhat lower than the latest shipping price. Others have had to go as high as $8.50 a pound because of advance in cost.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—There have been no new developments in the market in recent weeks. The supply of NF quality was quite ample and prices remained rather easy at $1.30 to $1.60 a pound. It has been reported that buying has been somewhat more active, many consumers using this material in place of the more expensive anise oil.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Anisic Aldehyde—Producers reported this market to be rather dormant. Stocks were quite large, but very little consumer interest has been shown in the article for the past year. Prices held steady at $2.50 to $2.85 a pound.

Citronellol—An easy situation existed in this market. With citronella oil very plentiful at weak prices, there was no problem of production of this and other derivatives. Stocks have been built up to a very comfortable size. Consumer interest was not great at this time and a generally quiet condition prevailed. Prices were unchanged at $3 to $3.20 per pound.

Engenol—Production of this material has become far too expensive for many of the usual handlers. As clove spice and bud oil moved higher in price and became more scarce it was very difficult for manufacturers to maintain production. The cost of bud oil has now grown more expensive than the ceiling prices of eugenol held by most producers. It was still possible for the material to be prepared from leaf oil, which was somewhat more easily obtainable.

Indol—This material was available in quantities sufficient to meet all requirements of the industry. It was priced at $17 to $21 per pound. Demand was normal.

Ionones—The abundance of lemongrass oil at more favorable prices has made it possible for some producers of these aromatic derivatives to reduce their prices. Elsewhere, however, quotations remained unchanged. Thus, the range of quotations for alpha remained steady at $8.15 to $11.50 a pound, while the minimum quotation for beta moved down 65c. a pound to $7.65 a pound. That material continued to range to $17.50 a pound. Methyl ionone was unchanged at $7 to $10.65 a pound. Sales of these articles were not large.

Phenylethyl Acetate—Production of this chemical has been maintained at a good rate and stocks were quite comfortable. Producers could offer the material in good quantities at prices of $1.50 to $1.90 per pound.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—There was no longer any problem of production in this market and manufacturers were in a position to offer the material with no difficulty to meet all inquiries. Prices held at the recently reduced level of $1.57 to $2.15 per pound, depending upon quantity and producer.

Terpineol—Prime grade was lower by 4c. per pound in some quarters. This placed the article at 39c. to 43c. a pound. The extra grade showed a decline of 2c. a pound which made it available at 48c. to 50c. a pound. Production has become easier with basic materials more readily obtainable and a generally comfortable situation prevailed.

Edward Sagarin Resigns As Givaudan Ad Manager

Edward Sagarin, author of *The Science and Art of Perfumery*, has resigned as advertising manager and editor of publications of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, and domestic subsidiaries. Miss R. F. Bacon has been appointed by the concern to take over the duties of acting advertising manager.

Mr. Sagarin is translator of *Natural Perfume Materials* by Naves and Mazuyer, and is the author of numerous papers on the science of olfaction and the literature of perfumery. He is chairman of the library committee of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists. Mr. Sagarin will make his future plans known at a later date.

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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 76

pound last week. Material of Tunisan origin was steadier at 6½c. to 7c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—Batavian longstick was up ½c. a pound at 18c. to 18½c. a pound, while the shortstick moved down an equal amount to 14½c. to 15c. Chinese spice was lower for the most part. Canton and Kwangsi selected rolls could be had at 17c. to 17½c. a pound, broken at 16c. to 16½c. Honan and Yunnan scraped rolls were priced at 24½c. to 27c. and unscraped at 23c. to 24c. a pound. Medium Saigon was up 1c. at 32c. to 39c. a pound and broken was higher at 26c. to 28c. a pound. Buds dropped 2c. to 30c. to 31c. a pound.

Cinnamon—On spot the Ceylon, No. 2 spice dropped ½c. per pound last week. It was priced at 26½c. to 27c. per pound.

Clove—Additional firmness was in evidence in this market. Prices continued to climb higher. Madagascar spice advanced 2c. per pound again to stand at 70c. to 71c. a pound. Zanzibar moved up ½c. a pound to 72c. to 72½c. a pound. Both varieties were extremely tight and few offers were received from the sources, except at very high prices.

Ginger — All varieties remained unchanged last week with the exception of the Jamaica, No. 3 spice which dropped 1c. per pound to 59c. to 60c. a pound.

Nutmeg—East Indian spice was a bit easier as spot prices dropped 1c. a pound to 49c. to 50c. a pound. A shipment of splits was reported afloat at prices of 48c. to 49c. a pound. West Indian material was steady at 39c. to 40c. a pound.

Pepper—White pepper showed a decline of 5c. per pound last week, when spot quotations were made between $2.30 and $2.35 a pound. Material afloat was quoted at $2.25 and some slated for December shipment was priced as low as $2.10. Of the red peppers, three showed declines. These included Haitian material at 27c. to 28c. a pound, Japanese birdseye at 42c. and Turkish at 26c. to 27c. a pound. Black pepper showed signs of easiness in India. Observers were inclined to attribute this to the awaited new crop. Early last week spot prices dropped 2c. a pound to $1.59 to $1.60 a pound. It was estimated that the arrivals of the spice during this year would fall quite a bit short of the imports last year. This, it was felt, indicated the large quantities bought after the outbreak of the Korean war and carried over until this year.

On Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.57 to $1.59 per pound; December shipment, $1.47 to $1.48; January shipment, $1.44 to $1.45; March shipment, $1.39 to $1.40.

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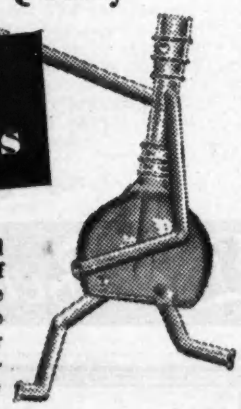

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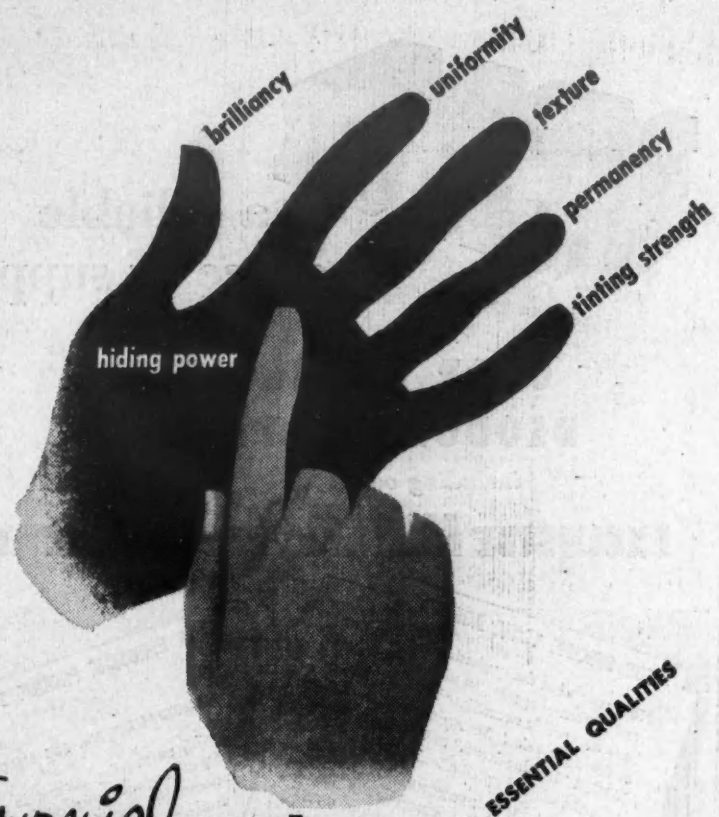

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CROSBY FOREST PRODUCTS CO.
Picayune, Mississippi
Telephone 340

Protective Coatings Materials

Superfine shellac moved down last week as one producer reduced its posting in a market that otherwise held at previous levels. Domestic standard casein was lower although the other grades maintained their former levels.

Antimony oxide finally resolved itself at the levels that had prevailed before the government gave permission for a price rise. There had, for several weeks, been a high side to the price range but as of last week this price ha.. moved back to the former levels. Demand proved to be not at the high point that some quarters had anticipated. The demand and supply for dry colors maintained a balanced pace. The tightness in lead metal continued to bring with it a tightness in the pigments. Zinc pigments were showing some signs of pickup, although the overall picture was still a little easier than it had been several months ago. Supply could take care of the market.

A slowness was reported in the movement of modified phenolic resins. Pure phenolics were still on the tight side although they, too, had shown some easing. Urea-formaldehydes were in fairly good demand and the supply was up to it. Melamines, alkyds and maleics were in a satisfactory position for the market. A fair interest was observed for gums and more was expected after the first of the year. Supply in the hands of sellers was ample although consumer inventories were thought to be none too high. Supply was said to be a little tight in Singapore, but otherwise conditions were all right at the source.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—This item settled at 44½c. in carloads and 45½c. in less than carloads last week. Some producers, following permission from Washington, had recently advanced their listings to 48c. and 49c., but by last week had again brought them back to the old level. The demand, as compared to the supply, was not running as high as had been anticipated.

Black, Carbon—Daily average production of carbon black in October increased 2 percent over September, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of furnace black increased 6 percent and contact black decreased 11 percent. Stocks continued to increase. They have returned to a pre-Korean level. Exports in September were at a low for the year. Production, shipments and inventory are considered in the following table:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Oct., 1951	97,005,000	54,715,000	151,720,000
Sept., 1951	92,181,000	51,320,000	143,501,000
Oct., 1950	75,213,000	55,314,000	130,527,000
Jan.-Oct., 1951.	849,833,000	538,627,000	1,388,460
Jan.-Oct., 1950.	618,334,000	503,670,000	1,123,004

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Oct., 1951	90,732,000	44,255,000	134,987,000
Sept., 1951	83,938,000	48,063,000	131,101,000
Oct., 1950	74,601,000	45,936,000	120,537,000
Jan.-Oct., 1951.	816,775,000	502,466,000	1,319,241,000
Jan.-Oct., 1950.	689,771,000	559,259,000	1,249,030,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Oct., 1951	54,909,000	101,475,000	156,384,000
Sept., 1951	43,636,000	91,015,000	139,651,000
Oct., 1950	21,429,000	64,983,000	86,412,000
Jan.-Oct., 1951.	54,909,000	101,475,000	156,384,000
Jan.-Oct., 1950.	21,429,000	64,983,000	86,412,000

[1] Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Oct., 1951	[2]	[2]	[2]
Sept., 1951	9,077,000	21,116,000	30,193,000
Oct., 1950	10,491,000	24,005,000	34,496,000
Jan.-Sept., 1951.	111,857,000	220,915,000	332,752,000
Jan.-Sept., 1950.	101,047,000	198,708,000	299,755,000

[1] From records of U. S. Department of Commerce.

[2] Not available.

More thermal black and semi-reinforcing furnace black have been made available for export against fourth quarter furnace black quotas, according to an announcement from the Office of International Trade. The amount has been increased from 4 million pounds to 5.5 million pounds for thermal black and from 7 million pounds to 9.5 million pounds for SRF grade black, OIT said. The supply of both grades has been eased by increased production of carbon black from new plants. Contact black, licensed by OIT to meet essential requirements of friendly foreign nations without specific limitation, is not affected by today's action.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, WG, 25c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Casein, domestic, standard, 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, superfine, 1½c per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
215.3	215.3	215.3	173.7	212.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Dry Colors—The market for these items continued pretty much unchanged last week with the demand and the supply running about in balance.

Lead Pigments—Tightness still prevailed in the supply of these items as a result of the shortage in the metal. The demand held at good levels.

Zinc Pigments—The demand was at the easier levels that had been noted for the past two or three months, although it was said that December was showing some signs of a pickup and it was expected that this would continue through January. The supply was at high enough levels to accommodate the market.

Synthetic Resins

Modified phenolics were reported to be moving slowly, with the supply building up. The demand for them had eased faster than it had for most synthetics, one source stated. The pure phenolics were still on the tight side, although it was said that there was some easing there. The urea-formaldehydes were running to a fairly good demand, and the supply was ample. Melamines were in free supply and the availability of alkyds was equal to the demand. Supply of maleics was ample and the consumption was at a fair point.

Natural Resins

The gums continued to move in fair amounts and it was anticipated that after the first of the year there would be more interest shown, especially since consumer inventories were at a fairly low point at this time. Supply in this country was ample. There was no pinch but there was not very much excess, either. It was said that if many purchasers should return to the market at once, there might be something of a problem. Supply in Singapore was tight but otherwise material was comfortably available at the source. Offerings were not large, but they were ample. Prices at the point of origin were steady although Singapore was a little higher.

Shellac—Prices held unchanged on most grades during the week. Superfine, however, was lower by 1½c., as one source reduced its listing to 48½c. The high side of the range held unchanged at 51c.

The market was quiet and on the easy side. The demand was very spotty, with some days being pretty good, only to be followed by days of lesser demand. December, however, is normally a quiet month. By the end of the week there were no concrete results of the strike in Calcutta evident. It was reported that some ships were sailing light and late, but there was still material being loaded and sent to this country. The market in India was a little easier than it had been but the amount of fluctuation there

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: October

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in October, 1951, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $97,947,396. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1950 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1951—October	$97,947,396	$40,361,750	$39,131,415	$29,356,630	$9,774,785	$9,454,231
Total, 10 months	1,027,575,690	541,161,910	391,036,936	292,307,761	98,729,175	95,676,844
1950—October	90,364,626	40,258,593	41,068,323	29,865,614	11,222,709	9,017,710
Total, 10 months	958,249,671	533,940,371	344,620,817	253,059,691	91,561,126	89,688,483

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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1C51-6

was not enough to have much effect on the market here.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Domestic standard was 1c. lower last week at 34c. to 36c., but the other grades were unchanged.

The demand picture continued pretty much unchanged, with some business being done, although not very much. The Argentine floor price was still holding. Sources here thought that it would have to be reduced to meet competition, but the last report was that a meeting in the Argentine scheduled to consider this matter had been postponed. Supplies of Argentine material are available here, one source said, at rebates. "Some prices we have heard certainly indicate the sellers are taking losses in efforts to move stocks," it was said. Imports of material from the Azores have been increasing, although the production is still small. It is said to average 500 to 600 tons a year. In the year ending June 30 this country imported only about 75 tons. Speaking of material from Holland, one source said last week:— "In our opinion coaters in particular should look into this top grade of casein. It is in year round supply and presents a considerable saving." New Zealand material of high grade was reported available on spot.

The price of the domestic premium held in spite of the reduction in standard because of the only special demand for this high grade material, which is not large in comparison to the standard. The domestic demand, it was said, will probably continue that way until after the first of the year. With inventory-taking in the offing it was said that some consumers want the December shipments held until January

Production

	1945-49 average	*1950	†1951
January	1,152,000	1,245,000	1,225,0
February	1,233,000	1,095,000	1,375,0
March	1,590,000	1,730,000	2,165,0
April	2,037,000	2,180,000	2,475,0
May	2,851,000	2,284,000	3,385,0
June	3,117,000	2,369,000	3,320,0
July	2,167,000	1,365,000	2,125,0
August	1,634,000	1,316,000	1,675,0
September	1,272,000	1,494,000	1,325,0
October	1,018,000	1,321,000	1,225,0

Stocks

	1945-49 average	1950	1951
January	2,528,000	1,325,000	1,575,0
February	2,448,000	1,525,000	1,760,0
March	2,209,000	1,760,000	2,225,0
April	2,803,000	2,350,000	3,300,0
May	3,682,000	2,925,000	3,945,0
June	4,090,000	3,820,000	5,760,0
July	3,752,000	3,410,000	6,400,0
August	3,615,000	3,100,000	6,050,0
September	3,946,000	2,650,000	6,100,0
October	3,522,000	2,375,000	5,500,0

* Enumeration.
† Revised

Dry casein production for October w 1,225,000 pounds, a decline of 7 perce from a year earlier but a gain of 20 pe cent from the 1945-49 average for t month, the Bureau of Agricultural Ec nomics reports. For the first ten mont of 1951, output totaled 20,295,000 poun a gain of 24 percent from the same peri of 1950 and 12 percent above the five-ye average for the ten-month period.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein

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(Not connected with Archer-Daniels-Midland)

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TOwer 1-3676

New York
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BEekman 3-8215

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the end of October, estimated at 5,500,000 pounds, were the highest for the date since 1945. They were up 132 percent from a year earlier and 56 percent from the five-year average for the date.

Naval Stores

A price-supporting loan program for gum naval stores of the 1952 crop has been announced by the production and marketing administration of the Department of Agriculture. In order to encourage needed production, the support level will be established at 90 percent of the parity price of crude pine gum as of December 1, 1951.

The 1952 support level, applied to the naval stores production unit of 50 gallons of turpentine and 1,400 pounds of rosin, is $129.72. The per-unit support level will remain fixed throughout the loan period. Individual loan rates applied to turpentine and rosin, however, may be revised from time to time as conditions justify, though always maintaining the per-unit support level. The initial loan rates will be 50 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, and $7.48 per 100 pounds of gum rosin grading "G" or above.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended December 14 was as follows. (Under Savannah Exchange prices marked with an asterisk are actual sales prices of the week, others are last known prices):—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	†	$9.10	$9.85
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	...	9.10	9.85
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	...	9.10	9.85
F	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	9.10	9.85
G	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	9.10	9.85
H	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	9.10	9.85
I	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	9.10	9.85
K	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	9.10	9.85
M	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	9.10	9.85
N	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	...	9.10	9.85
WG	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	...	10.00	10.75
WW	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	...	10.15	10.90
X	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	...	10.15	10.90
	Drums						
Sales	...	...	...	...	†		
Receipts	356	921	124	260	...		
Shipments	...	77	...	...	...		
Stocks	16,395	17,239	17,363	17,623	...		

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b.gal. (7 lbs.). .88½ ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. (7 lbs.). 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.80	.80	.80	.80	†
Sales, dms	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, dms	238	171	12	209	...
Shipments, dms	8	139	62	...	...
Stocks, dms	9,416	9,478	9,428	9,637	...

† Not available.

Cyanamid Textile Resin Positions to Fluck, Cooke

American Cyanamid Company's textile resin department, New York, has appointed L. A. Fluck assistant to the manager of the department. Dr. T. F. Cooke has been named to succeed Mr. Fluck as manager of the application laboratories. Both appointments take effect on January 1.

Mr. Fluck has been with Cyanamid for the past twelve years. He has been manager of the application laboratories of the textile resin department since 1948 and before that was a development chemist for the department at Stamford, Conn. Previously, Mr. Fluck served, for several years as chemist in the Cranston Print Works in Rhode Island.

Dr. Cooke joined Cyanamid's Calco Chemical Division in 1940 as a research chemist. A member of the U. S. Army Engineers Corps during World War II, Dr. Cooke was appointed assistant director of physical chemical research upon his return to Calco in 1945. In 1949 he became assistant director of the application research department.

Wurdack Granted Patent On New Water Repellent

The Wurdack Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been granted Patent No. 2,574,168 on the application of silicone materials to masonry for water repellancy. The Wurdack firm, which made its original patent application in 1947, following a long period of laboratory and field research, markets its product, a clear, transparent fluid, under the name of "Crystal." The company has announced that it will grant licenses to applicators of silicone masonry water repellants under its patent rights.

Trade Briefs

United Lacquer Manufacturing Corporation, Linden, N. J., has developed "C 38," a new plastic finish for polystyrene.

R. E. Belknap, jr., has been named manager of the New York district office of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc.

American Monomer Making Two New Acrylic Rubbers

American Monomer Corporation, Leominster, Mass., has begun commercial production of "Acrylon BA-12" and "Acrylon EA-5," two new acrylic rubbers. "Acrylon BA-12" is said to show excellent low temperature characteristics and also to be resistant to heat, hot oils, boiling water, oxygen, ozone and sunlight. "Acrylon EA-5" is reported to have somewhat less low-temperature flexibility, but increased oil resistance. Both rubbers are claimed to provide excellent resistance to flex cracking.

Pittsburgh Coke Opens Chicago Coatings Office

The Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the opening of an office at 75 East Wacker drive, Chicago, to direct the sale of the company's industrial protective coatings in the midwest. Joseph R. Robinson will be in charge of the sale of pipeline enamels and the sale of synthetic coatings will be under Ralph G. Mensch.

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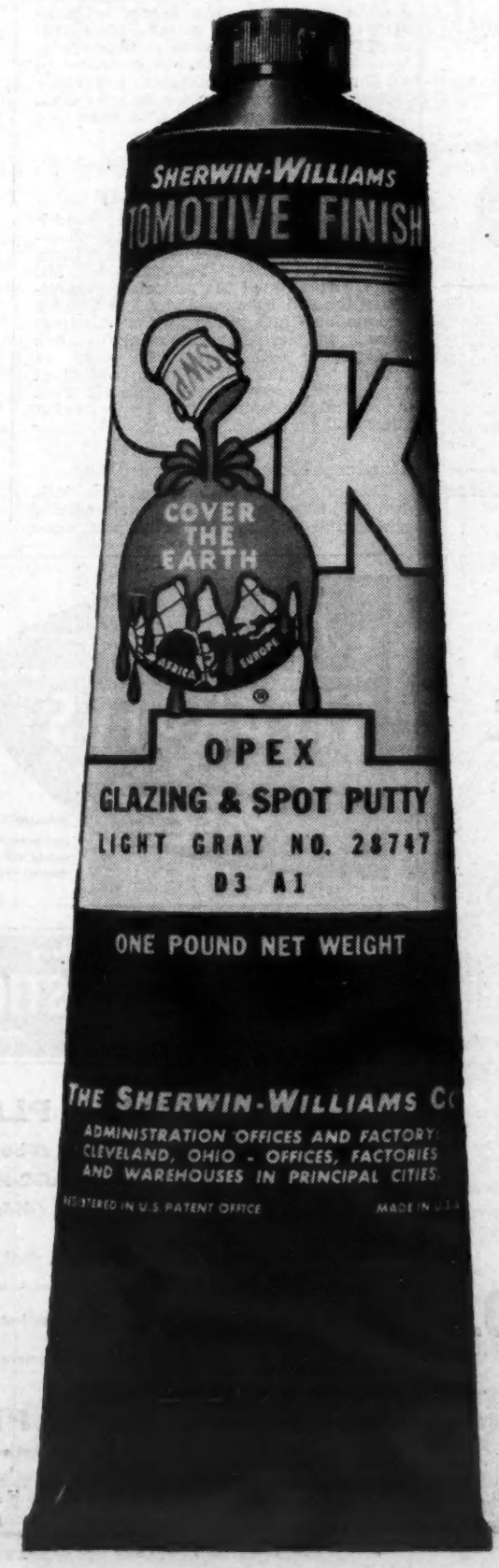

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Warehouse Stocks at Strategic Points

Chemical Exports Now Under Stricter Controls

The Office of International Trade has tightened controls over exports of several items in the chemical field by requiring that validated licenses be obtained for shipments to group "O" destinations. Heretofore such action was required only in the case of shipments to group "R" areas.

The order, which becomes effective December 18, was announced in Current Export Bulletin 649, and covered the following chemical items:—Dimethylanilin, paratype aminophenol, hydroquinone, quaternary ammonium compounds, synthetic collecting reagents for concentration of ores, metals or minerals, amino acetates, ethylcellulose, potassium persulphate, sodium cyanide, sodium persulphate, and ammonium persulphate.

OIT also announced changes in the GVL dollar value limits for a number of chemicals. In most instances the limits were raised. Exports can be made up to these limits under a general license. Effective December 18, the GVL limit for sulphur, crude, crushed, ground, refined, sublimed and flowers will be lowered from $100 to $25, and increased for the following:—Sodium carbonate, calcined or soda ash from $100 to $1,000; causticized soda ash from $100 to $1,000; solid sodium hydroxide or caustic soda, except in packages of less than fifty pounds, from $100 to $1,000, and for the same in liquid form from $100 to $1,000; zirconium oxides in all forms, zirconium silicates, and other irconium compounds which had no GVL limit now has a one dollar GVL limit.

Phila. Paint Technicians Slate Meeting Wednesday

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting at 6:30 p.m. at the Engineers' Club, 1317 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Bill Colio, chairman of the materials committee of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, will speak on "Current Trends in New Raw Materials." Hugh McConaghie will present the paper on orange pigments which he presented at the FPVPC convention in Atlantic City. As an added feature, two Navy combat films will be shown.

Hardesty Issues Plasticizers Data

Hardesty Chemical Company, New York, has published a new illustrated catalog giving the physical properties and more important uses of its line of plasticizers and other products. Included in the publication are data on sebacates, phthalates, adipates, butyl stearate, sebacic acid and capryl alcohol. A feature of the pamphlet is a quick reference table comparing physical properties of the more important plasticizers.

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OHIO-APEX, INC.
Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.
NITRO.....WEST VIRGINIA

MCA Broadening of Activities Detailed

—Continued from page 5

agreed to devote a substantial amount of time to help in the organization and problems of MCA.

Washington Office Strengthened

"Eight, we have authorized a major strengthening of the Washington office of MCA, for the great bulk of the groundwork on which all of our expanded activities depends must be performed in that office. We are engaged in a recruiting project for the Washington office at the present time, and we have instructed Maurice Crass to take on the additional people he needs, without regard to the budget limitations established last June.

"Ninth, we have concluded that the tempo of events in today's world clearly indicates a need for two meetings a year, instead of the one meeting that has heretofore sufficed.

"Tenth, perhaps of the greatest importance of all, is a measure I am indeed proud to announce—the establishment of of defense mobilization committee, to pull all of our mobilization activities together, and to create a forum where we can handle mobilization problems with foresight instead of hindsight."

In his report as president of MCA, George W. Merck, chairman of the Board of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., expanded on Mr. Munson's third point. He compared the gross sales of two other industries with that of the industry represented by MCA and then revealed the outlay for public relations of the three.

The iron and steel industry, he said, represents gross sales of $13,000,000,000; petroleum, $17,000,000,000, and the chemical industry, $19,000,000. The outlay of the iron steel industry for public relations, he said, amounts to $2,000,000, that for the petroleum industry, about the same, and that of MCA, $200,000.

Coordinated Export Urged

"It is clear," Mr. Merck said, "that no matter how technically perfect we become, or how nearly we approach the ideal, it is impossible to win public favor and support and confidence unless we make it appear clearly what we are trying to do and what may be expected of us. We cannot achieve this singly and bit-by-bit; uncoordinated effort is not sufficient. We must make a coordinated effort."

Mr. Merck declared that the public relations policy committee, of which he is chairman, did not have, when created, the time to study at length how to develop long-range plans. Action on the food front was needed at once, he said, and the committee was not ready.

"You are familiar," he said, "with the move which has been made to meet the chemicals-in-foods attack on our industry. This action is shaped as the first step of the MCA PR program—the cutting edge of the wedge into the field of public understanding of the MCA. A public relations program costs money, and we couldn't wait even for this meeting to act on such a budget item. Voluntary action was decided upon.

"Sixteen firms underwrote $160,000; two more companies made it possible to cover the total budgeted figure of $170,000; several others indicated they would assist when, as was planned, a general call on membership was issued. It was decided, with approval of the directors, to ask for voluntary subscriptions on the same basis as used for the allocation of dues. These requests are before you, and the directors ask your support so that the costs may be fairly shared.

"The sense and sentiment of the meeting at White Sulphur last June was clear. Your board took the expression thereof as made collectively, and many, many times since individually, to mean 'get going — and damn the torpedoes!' We are doing just that, but we must have the 'fuel' to turn the machinery to drive us forward."

Defense Program Appraised

Henry H. Fowler, deputy administrator of the National Production Authority, reviewed the past and appraised the present of the defense production program. He posed sixteen questions of major consequence to all Americans to be decided in 1952:—

"First," he said, "we must decide whether or not we shall permit the partisan politics that naturally and properly surround a Presidential election to carry over into the maintenance and development of our defense production program.

"Second, we may have to decide whether, in event of a truce in Korea, the present pace of the defense production program is to be reduced in order to restore larger percentages of scarce materials to civilian goods producers, public works and private commercial construction and modernization of industrial plants, unrelated to defense.

"Third, we may have to decide whether or not a continuation of existing hostilities in Korea or their eruption into greater magnitude there requires, as some are advocating, a complete shutdown of civilian goods production, residential housing, construction of public works unrelated to defense, such as schools, hospitals and many highways with the necessary increase in the levels of defense expenditures conducive to the rapid emergence of a total war economy.

Armaments Problems

"Fourth, we may have to decide whether new programs for armament shall be added on to existing programs by the appropriation of substantially increased levels of authorized expenditures for certain specific purposes, such as an expanded aircraft or atomic energy program, with the consequent extension beyond the period of the current three-year program of a high level of defense production and some considerable magnification of the drawdown on materials and facilities for defense in the latter part of 1952 and 1953.

"Fifth, we will have to decide whether in the light of the existing shortages of particular materials necessary for mili-

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tary end production and defense plant expansion purposes the military stockpiling policy for these materials should be continued.

"Sixth, we must decide whether elements of the so-called defense construction program should be phased out beyond the three-year period into 1954 in order to lessen their conflict with military or civilian end product programs, thereby extending somewhat the period of some of the shortages.

"Seventh, we must decide how and under what conditions we will forge a practical and realistic policy of decontrol when supply and requirements of particular materials begin to come into balance in such a manner as to avoid the fatal consequences of inducing demobolization by decontrol.

"Eighth, we must decide what are the basic elements in a program for sustained mobilization at the end of the so-called three-year program, to last indefinitely, until the Soviet threat passes.

Production Ceilings

"Ninth, we must decide what is to be done about some of the ceilings on American production which are derivative of a lack of adequate supplies in the entire free world of particular materials upon which we have been dependent, such as, for example, nickel, cobalt, columbium and copper, to support a desired rate of national productivity.

"Tenth, we must decide in what fashion we will reckon with a new reality, namely, that to a significant extent through the approaching exhaustion of some basic raw materials upon which we have depended, the United States is becoming a 'have not' power.

"Eleventh, we must decide to what extent we should follow the defense materials expansion program for steel, aluminum, chemicals, petroleum and power by another one in other industrial sectors designed to achieve a maximum measure of continental or hemispheric self-sufficiency from undependable overseas supplies.

"Twelfth, we must decide how and in what fashion the forces of private and industrial technology can be more effectively mobolized to maintain national security by increasing the margin of our economic strength through superior quality end products, materials, methods of production and weapons.

American Industrial Superiority

"Thirteenth, we must decide how and to what extent we will make the industrial laboratory a symbol of American industrial superiority to the same degree as is true of the assembly line.

"Fourteenth, we must determine how and to what extent we will correlate our defense mobilization effort in the three-year program and thereafter to that of other countries in the free world and, in particular, Western Europe.

"Fifteenth, we must decide how and in what manner the management of the remaining phase of the three-year program and a long-term period of sustained mobilization can be provided by a combination of trained leaders from industry and the civil service on standards of efficiency that will transcend that of the average government department or agency.

"The sixteenth and last question is how do we as a people achieve that spiritual equilibrium and balance which is necessary if we are to grasp the strategic initiative that our present defense mobilization program will provide and sustain that program over the long-term future."

Industry Advisory Committees

The materials, priorities and allocations session heard George W. Naylor, assistant vice-president of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, emphasize the importance of industry advisory committees and the need for the release of top-level personnel for government service.

"The broad responsibilities assigned to the key positions in the mobilization agencies concerned with the chemical industry," he said, "require that these positions be filled with men having an intimate knowledge of this industry, its products and their uses, outstanding executive ability, keen judgment, recognized integrity, a faculty for teamwork, and the ability to tersely yet forcefully present their views, conclusions and recommendations. Such men must obviously be recruited from this industry.

"It is equally obvious that the type of man described must come from top administrative levels and can only be made available at great sacrifice and inconvenience to present employers. The logical candidates for these key positions in government are those men who presently hold or are being groomed for promotion to the positions of president or vice-president in the chemical companies of this country.

"There are a larger number of spots which can be adequately filled from the group of so-called junior executives and by specialists in particular commodity fields. Men selected for these assignments must nevertheless possess many of the attributes described above.

"While this call comes at a time when this growing industry is called upon to make extensive expansion of production capacity, duty and intelligent self-interest require that this industry make suitable men available. It is needless to remind you that the mobilization program, like industry, is administered and directed by men. The rate of chemical mobilization progress will be a direct function of the ability and

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experience of the men at the various policy making levels."

Financing Future Expansion

Felix N. Williams, vice-president of Monsanto, posed the thematic question: "Where is the money coming from for future expansion in the chemical industry?"

He pointed out that the traditional source, retained earnings, is gradually drying up. Another source, he added, that of depreciation charges, today fall short of replacement costs by about four to five billion dollars a year. A large percentage of recent expansion, he said, has been through certificates of necessity, but indications will be few and far between from now on.

"The thinking seems to be that most of the basic programs have already been taken care of. Even if true, there remains a vast area without adequate means of financing. For instance, the future is described as a race between population growth and food production—in which chemicals are a must.

"Our textile fiber supplies will be inadequate without synthetic fibers. Our dwindling natural resources must be supplemented by chemicals, such as plastics. Agricultural chemicals is another field with a tremendous future. Even the soil is badly depleted. While provision, through tax amortization, has been made for expansion of basic chemicals, no such provision is made for chemicals needed for the new and replacement markets. Expansion is these areas will require billions. I repeat—where is the money coming from?

"The chemical industry is a vital part of our economy. It is larger than steel—larger than aluminum and represents about 20 percent of our national product. It is second only to the food industry. Therefore, it seems to me, of the utmost urgency that we convince the authorities in Washington that a more equitable tax program for growth companies is essential and that further certificate of necessity are needed to maintain and enhance our technological position."

Kaglu Appoints Comey

Kaglu Corporation, Barberton, Ohio, has appointed Keith E. Comey vice-president and general manager. Mr. Comey, since 1947, has been assistant general sales manager of William E. Wright & Sons Company, West Warren, Mass., and prior to that he was active in the management of Standard Crayon Manufacturing Corporation and Southern Crayon Company.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Weakness of crude cottonseed oil affected other edible oils and corn, peanut and soybeans oils dropped fractionally. Trading continued light and chiefly for prompt delivery. Export demand for soybean oil was more active and moderate volume of business was booked for shipment to the Netherlands and Germany. Price index declined 0.3 point.

Reports of heavy property typhoon damage in the Philippine Islands resulted in firmer tone in copra and shipments were raised $5 per ton. Trading was light as the trade awaited news of the extent of damage to coconut groves.

Linseed oil was raised fractionally early in the week with strong flaxseed, but the lack of buying interest kept the market unsettled and firm bids could have shaded asking prices about 1 cent per pound for carlot business. Other drying oils also were unsteady, except dehydrated castor and tung oils. Oticica oil was easier and off fractionally.

Coconut fatty acid, capric, caprylic, lauric, and myristic acids were cut from ¼ cent to 2 cents per pound. Coconut oil was off ¼c. per pound.

Tallow and greases developed an easier tone late in the week. Better grades were off ¼ cent per pound and lower grades were easy and nominal. Consuming demand was slow and offerings were more liberal locally and from the West. Export inquiry also slackened which affected the market.

Increased offerings of carnauba wax on spot and quiet demand weakened the market and quotations dropped at least 2 cents per pound, bringing prices below the cost of replacements from Brazil. Ouricury also became easier and was off 1 cent per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

Liberal liquidation took place in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week following the issuance of the final government cotton crop estimate of 15,290,000 bales as of December 1. While the estimate was 480,000 bales less than November 1, it indicated an ample supply of oil for this season. Trading was active. Hedging pressure was quite heavy and with the absence of aggressive buying, prices dropped fractionally. Lower crude cottonseed oil, cotton and lard were contributing factors. Open interest again reached a record high totaling more than 9,000 contracts. Tenders on December contracts also increased to the record level of 343 contracts, which have been stopped. Consuming demand for refined oil continued limited to immediate needs.

Crude cottonseed oil was easier, at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 12¾c. nominal Texas.

Cotton crop forecast was again cut by the Department of Agriculture to 15,290,000 bales in its final estimate of the 1951 crop. This compared with 10,012,000 bales produced in 1950 and 1940-49 average of 12,030,000 bales. Acreage for harvest is indicated at 26,698,000 acres, 50 percent more than the revised 17,843,000 acres harvested last year, when acreage allotments were in effect. No estimate of cottonseed production will be made until final ginnings for the season are released. However, if the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, production would be 6,186,000 tons. This compares with 4,105,000 tons in 1950 and 10-year average of 4,900,000 tons.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 14 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	185	16.60	15.57	Expired
January	10	16.60	15.81	15.45B
March	867	17.04	15.95	15.99S
May	1,945	17.25	16.20	16.27S
July	1,465	17.48	16.37	16.47S
September	83	17.15	16.09	16.09S
October	30	16.89	15.80	15.14@15.80

Total sales, 4,585 tankcars.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil held at 13¼c. and crude soybean oil at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed and soybean meals continued in tight supply for December and January shipment. Ceiling prices bid freely.

Linseed Oil

While quotations were raised ½c. per pound early in the week, the market was entirely nominal, reflecting fluctuations of flaxseed. Business was at a standstill and open quotations it was intimated could be shaded about one cent per pound —on firm bids for carlot business. Raw oil quoted at 20.90c. per pound, tankcars, Withdrawals against contracts slackened last week, but large quantities were scheduled for delivery after January 1.

Minneapolis.—Consumers kept to the sidelines again last week and bookings of raw linseed oil were extremely light. There were a few tank cars sold at about 1c. under the market but, generally, business was restricted to a drumlot basis for prompt shipment.

Crusher asking prices on raw oil ranged from 19.5c to 20.2c. per pound, although the tankcar trade was consummated slightly above 18c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	7,800,000	7,680,000
Since Sept. 1	116,080,000	141,620,000

Flaxseed—Offerings continued light, restricting business. Market steady, with prices fluctuating widely.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed prices moved in a 12c. range the past week, reflecting erratic movements of futures prices. Some sales were made around $4.54 a bushel early in the week, and then on up to $4.66. Offerings, however, remained limited and crushers and export buyers managed to pick up only small additional supplies in the spot and to-arrive markets. Purchases in the spot cash market totaled 56 cars and around 11,000 bushels in trucklots, while bookings on a to-arrive basis totaled 32 cars and 40,000 bushels in trucklots.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	447,100	397,800	180,200	37,400
Since Sept. 1	15,397,300	18,131,000	2,257,800	2,370,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — This market continued strong, reflecting tight supply condition and high cost of castor beans for shipment from primary centers. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Coconut—Crude oil sold down to 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Consuming inquiry was inactive and market entirely nominal.

Copra—Shipments also were raised $5 per ton, with sales reported at $175 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast as a result of the typhoon.

Corn—Lower cottonseed oil was reflected in this oil and prices declined ¼c. per pound. Crude oil was in light demand and moved at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was easier and quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Weakness in crude oil weakened refined grades and quotations dropped to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica — Quietness prevailed in this market and quotations were easier. Refined oil was lower at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York as to seller. Drums ranged from 26½c. to 27c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive — Lack of volume trading continued to unsettle the market. Edible oil was quoted at $2 to $2.10 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot for small lots, which could have been shaded for sizable quantities. Olive foots continued inactive. Tankcars were quoted at 16c. per pound, and ranged from 17c. to 17½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Palm — Consuming inquiry continued slow. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 19c. per pound, drums. Tankcars were nominal at 17¼c. per pound, New York, February delivery.

Peanut—Lower competing oils affected this market and prices declined ¼c. per pound. Trading was light and spotty. Nearby shipment was sold at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and 17c., De-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Caprie acid, 2c. per lb.
Caprylic acid, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, N. C., No. 3, crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 2c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Coconut fatty acid, 1¼c. per lb.
oil ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¾c. per lb.
Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Lauric acid, ¼c. to 1c. per lb.
Myristic acid, 1¾c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow, fancy, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950
158.1	158.4	164.7	117.3	191.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

cember. January shipment was quoted at 16½c., same basis. Refined oil was held at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed — While business was slow, prices were unchanged and steady at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Trading for export improved, while domestic business was light and spotty. Prices were lower, off ⅝ with competing oils. Crude oil dropped to 12⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, December and January. February-March was sold at 13c. Refined oil was quoted at 15½c. in a quiet market.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended December 14 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	15	13.20	12.50	Expired
January	17	13.40	12.90	13.75@13.85
March	63	14.00	13.05	13.01@13.10
May	121	14.35	13.25	13.25S
July	130	14.45	15.40	13.37@13.40
September	12	14.20	13.45	13.20@13.40
October	41	13.40	13.25	13.34S

Total sales, 401 tankcars.

Tung—Trading was quiet. Market remained steady and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 38c. to 38¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, and drums, 39½c. to 40c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil ranged from 37c. to 37½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, according to delivery. Arrivals totaled 440 tons at New York from the Argentine last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market became unsettled late in the period and quotations were easy and nominal. Export inquiry was quite active, but slackened, and market developed an easier tone. Domestic business continued quiet. Choice white was lower at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, yellow, 6¼c., house; 6c. and brown, 5¼c., same basis.

Lard — Market weakened with lower vegetable oils and declined fractionally. Cash lard dropped to 13¼c. per pound, loose, Chicago.

Tallow—Withdrawal of export inquiry weakened the market and fancy and extra declined ¼c. per pound. Consuming demand continued slow. Offerings increased both locally and in the West. Fancy was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7½c.; special, 7c. and No. 1, 6¾c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish—Buying interest continued slow and market was more or less nominal. Limited supplies of crude menhaden oil were quoted at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore. Crude sardine oil was scarce and with trading nil, the market was merely nominal at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Refined Fish—Conditions in this market were unchanged and quiet. Light pressed was held at 15.20c. per pound, and alkali refined, 16.20c. tankcars, New York.

Los Angeles.—Crude fish oil remains tight although a small lot of crude tuna oil traded at 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego. Refined tuna oil is available at 12½c. per pound, same basis. Fishing operations in Southern California waters are still suspended due to adverse weather conditions and the light-of-the-moon period. Pilchard landings for the San Pedro area total 85,449 tons through December 8, compared to 210,725 tons for the same period last year. Crude sardine oil is nominal at 13c. per pound.

Fatty Acids

Trading in red oil and stearic acid was spotty at unchanged quotations. Cottonseed, soybean and tallow fatty acids were quiet, and quotably unchanged. Coconut fatty acid was easier and reduced to 18c. per pound, drums, carlots, Bayonne. Capric, caprylic lauric and myristic acids also were lower, declining ¼c. to 2c. per pound, as to grade.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Supply of meal for December and January shipment is scarcer, since most of the mills have sold up their production. A few buyers are covering part of their requirements for February, March and April shipment at $85 per ton basis Memphis, Alabama and Georgia, $85 to $86 Carolina mills. Meal 36 percent quoted from $5 to $7 per ton less.

Processors and other sellers of cottonseed meal and other cottonseed feed products cake, pellets and hulls may add increases in transportation costs to their ceilings, the Office of Price Stabilization announced. This action revision 1,GCPR, supplementary reg. 31 permits sellers to recover the higher transportation costs on all sales made during the period December 7, 1951 to May 1, 1952 when it expires.

Linseed Meal—Active demand kept market strong. Offerings continued scarce. Production sold up to next April-May.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed and soybean meals was urgent as quotations held steady at ceiling levels last week. Most linseed meal was well taken through April and May and no further offerings were anticipated unless more linseed oil is booked for relatively nearby shipment. Individual crusher ceilings ranged from $64.50-$65.50 per ton on extracted linseed meal and $66-$66.50 on expeller meal, both, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Jobber markups were $1.50 to $2 a ton higher.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	11,180,000	23,460,000
Since Sept. 1	213,780,000	296,240,000

Peanut Meal—Trading was practically at a standstill due to exhausted supplies. Demand was good but the government has not released peanuts of any volume for crushing. A few isolated cars of 45 percent OP meal has traded at $93 South Georgia mills. Producers will not quote on additional December or January shipments until definite information is re-

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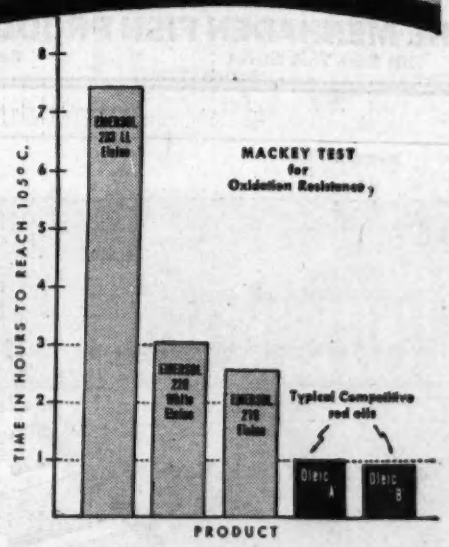

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Product	Acid Value (max.)	Saponification Value	Max. Color Lovibond 5¼" Cell	Unsap. (max.)
Emery 2230 Glyceryl Trioleate*	10	188-195	50/10R	2.0
Emery 2301 Methyl Oleate	6	188-194	30/8R	2.0
Emery 2302 Propyl Oleate	6	174-178	30/8R	2.0

*Hydroxyl Value—10 maximum

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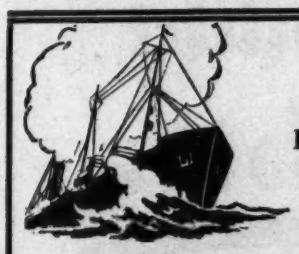

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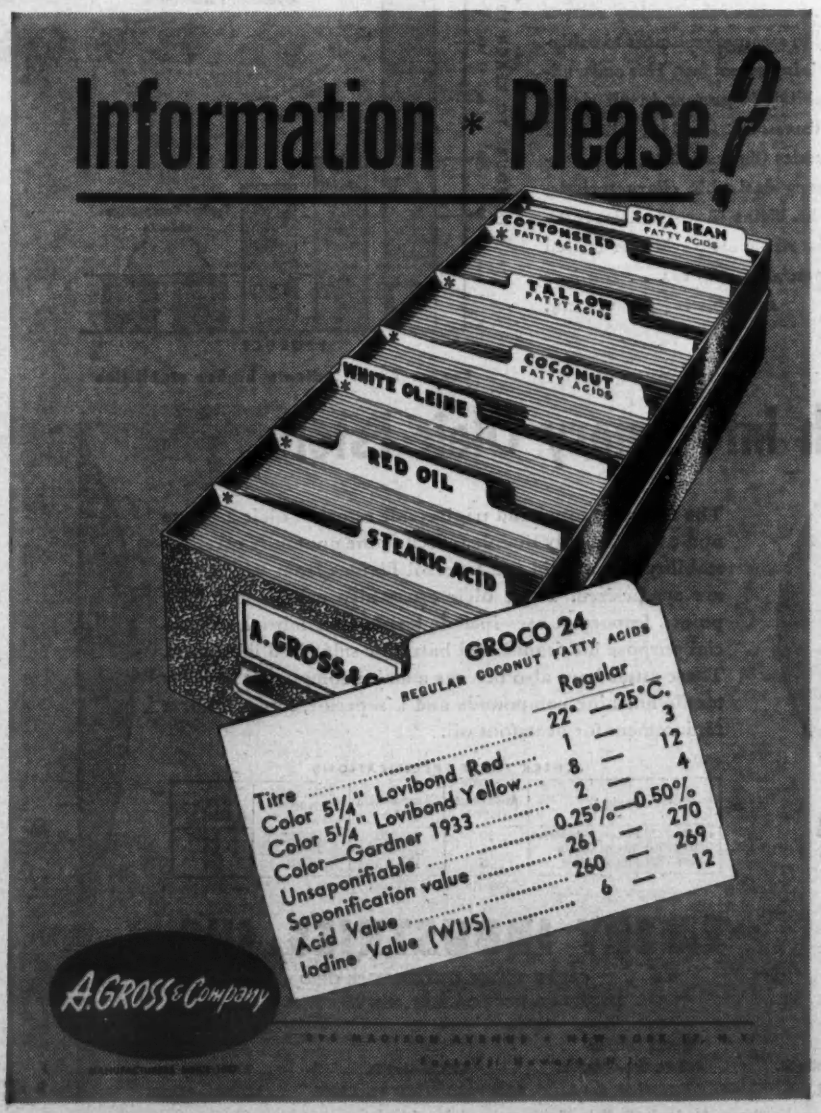

ceived about the tonnage of peanuts that will be available for crushing.

Soybean Meal—Demand for December and January shipments is still far greater than offerings. There are still quite a few mills that have not covered their December and January requirements and have been compelled to pay higher prices for meal produced in the southeastern states. Meal is holding at the ceiling of $74 per ton, bulk, Decatur for all shipments, and southeastern mills are offering at their ceilings which will average about $90 Mississippi Valley points, $92 basis Alabama, Georgia and $93 basis Carolina mills, December, January shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business was reported slow for both crude and refined grades. Crudes were unchanged, despite an easier tone of African replacements. Brazilian was firm and nominal. Refined grades were unchanged and well held.

Carnauba — Buying interest slumped last week and market became easier. Prices were off at least 2c. per pound. Supplies on spot were reported as moderate, but more than adequate to cover light demand. Cost of shipments from Brazil was above quotations for spot materials. No. 3, North country crude was quoted at $1.02 to $1.04 per pound, and refined, $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, as to quantity on spot. No. 1 yellow, ranged from $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, as to quantity and No. 2, 2c. less.

Ouricury—With the drop in demand, prices were slightly easier and quoted at 84c. to 85c. per pound, on spot, according to quantity. Replacements were higher.

Bode, Lowry Organize Chicago Consulting Firm

Harold E. Bode and Charles D. Lowry, jr., have organized the firm of Bode-Lowry & Associates to act as consultants in market research and sales development in the chemical field. Their firm has offices at 80 East Jackson boulevard.

Mr. Bode previously was employed for twenty years as head of chemical market research and assistant director of chemical patents for the Corn Products Refining Company. He has been in the market research field for six years as head of the Belmont Chemical Sales Development Company. This company will continue as a sales agency.

Until recently, Dr. Lowry was engaged in technical sales of antioxidants for petroleum and food products for the Universal Oil Products Company, which he served for twenty-three years. Prior to that, he was employed for two years by the American Meat Institute.

The new company will handle all phases of commercial chemical development, studying markets for new chemical products and by-products, reviewing market conditions with reference to chemicals purchased by its clients and supervising application research when the utility of one company's product must be demonstrated in the plant of another.

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Manufacturing company making staple products in chemical or related field wanted by chemical engineer for own operation. Annual sales $300,000—$1,000,000. Will buy entire or controlling interest. Reply held in strictest confidence. OPD 222.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Established manufacturer and miners of mineral fillers past 40 years needs sales representative in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Regular customers already using our products include most well known manufacturers of paint, rubber, plastics, etc. Need you to contact them regularly, plus prospects. Knowledge of paint extenders and mineral fillers helpful. Excellent opportunity, if you can qualify, for right man with ability, ambition, desire to connect permanently years to come. Must locate in territory. Be willing to travel. Auto necessary. Liberal salary, plus tonnage commission. Traveling expenses allowed. Write, giving complete details, past experience, references, work history. Confidential. OPD 210.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemical Salesman: Excellent opportunity for capable and aggressive man. Must be willing to live in town of 80,000 population and make periodic trips over large territory. Must be capable of assuming duties of sales manager after getting acquainted with trade and becoming familiar with products and their uses. State age, experience and salary expected, all replies strictly confidential. OPD 218.

Wanted: Sales Representatives for phenolic resins (liquid types preferred). Will consider commission basis arrangement or salary and commission. OPD 211.

Chemical Salesman inside and outside work Metropolitan New York area with occasional out of town trips. Excellent opportunity, contact Mr. Johnson, Metalsalts Corp., Hawthorne, N. J.

Sales Representative. Exceptional opportunity with top-notch expanding chemical manufacturer located Cincinnati, Ohio. Salary, expenses, car and fringe benefits. Must be experienced preferably in field of esters, plasticizers, fat derived products, or emulsifiers. Free to travel and capable of advancement. State fully education, experience, references, and include snap shot. OPD 206.

Excellent Opportunity—with large well-established firm, for man experienced in selling petroleum solvents and chemicals used in paint and allied industries. Metropolitan New York territory. State qualifications, references, salary expected, etc. Our staff knows of this advertisement. OPD 225.

SERVICES OFFERED

Organic chemist, PhD, with own laboratory, available consultation, development, or formulate, supervise program for your personnel. Emulsions, wetting agents, etc., for textile, toiletry, food, pharmaceutical, paint, metal working etc. fields. Moderate fees. OPD 187.

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INDIRECT FIRED
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US Gives 'Go Ahead'

—Continued from page 3

vestment of $8,259,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $6,651,000 or 80.5 percent.

Vegetable and animal oils and fats—Eight projects representing an investment of $3,611,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $1,619,000 or 44.8 percent.

Approvals in Allied Industries

In addition to these projects in the chemical industry, the survey also showed the following statistical picture for other industries closely allied with the chemical industry:—

Bauxite and other aluminum ores—Six projects representing an investment of $33,544,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $24,429,000 or 72.8 percent.

Coke and byproducts—Eighteen projects representing an investment of $91,193,000 for which tax amortization is allowed on $72,600,000 or 79.6 percent.

Copper ores—Five projects representing an investment of $35,445,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $23,833,000 or 67.2 percent.

Lead ores—One project representing an inventment of $785,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $471,000 or 60 percent.

Lead-zinc ores—Three projects representing an investment of $8,764,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $4,525,000 or 51.6 percent

Molybdenum ores—One project representing an investment of $9,274,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $6,956,000 or 75 percent

Natural gas—Two projects representing $6,758,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $4,414,000 or 65.3 percent.

Natural gasoline—Thirteen projects representing an investment of $34,911,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $25,005,000 or 71.6 percent.

Petroleum refining—One hundred, twenty-eight projects representing an investment of $620,458,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $454,833,000 or 73.3 percent.

Synthetic rubber—Five projects representing an investment of $11,680,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $7,771,000 or 66.5 percent

Titanium ores—Two projects representing an investment of $15,390,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $13,851,000 or 90 percent.

Tungsten ores—One project representing an investment of $125,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $75,000 or 60 percent.

Uranium-radium-vanadium ores—Two projects representing an investment of $2,974,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $2,520,000 or 84.7 percent.

Zinc ores—Three projects representing an inventment of $17,231,000 for which rapid tax amortization is allowed on $10,241,000 or 59.4 percent.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

NPA will concentrate mostly on giving assistance to those who have been unable to place a substantial part of the ACM allotments with producers.

Delousing Korea

The army's troubles with the Korean louse—the insect variety not the humans from north of the 38th parallel—are over. New killer powders based on lindane and pyrethrum have been developed by the Medical Service and the Quartermaster Corps in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture which are guaranteed to knock over the Korean body lice which have been found to be resistant to DDT.

Army medical personnel will soon begin mass dusting of prisoners of war with 100,000 pounds of lindane powder which was shipped to Korea early this month. An additional 1,300,000 pounds of lindane powder and 1,171,000 pounds of equally effective pyrethrum powder have been procured and will be put in use upon arrival in the Far East soon. About half of these amounts will be distributed in 2-ounce individual cans to United Nations troops. Intensive dusting of the civilian population will start as soon as additional supplies of the powders are available.

Further studies of the problem are being conducted by army preventive medicine experts in Korea and by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Agriculture department at its Orlando, Fla., testing laboratory. A global survey to determine the extent of immunity to DDT in insects and other disease carriers will soon be initiated by the Medical Service in cooperation with private and governmental research laboratories in many parts of the world.

4 MEN WANTED
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Two Salesmen — chemical education, and some selling experience essential.

Pharmaceutical Chemist, to direct Application Laboratory, Ph. D. preferred.

Staff Pharmaceutical Chemist

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